urch and parlor instruments. Prices, $100 to $600. anos and organs for rent.

r. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, Marlebone, London, writes: "If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties." Sold in spsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole onsignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole gents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES—BUDD—At Peoria, Feb. 22, Mr. Joseph olmes, of Lyons, and Miss Helen Budd, by the Rev. r. Mellwain.

DEATHS.

LAMB—On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Sarah Lamb, ged 49 years.

Funeral on Thursday at 10 a. m. from the residence f her son, J. J. Lamb, No. 11 Johnson street, by carriages to Calvary.

PIGOTT—On 7th March, at 95 Seeley avenue, Edith, loved daughter of George and Sarah Pigott, aged 6 ears.

Funeral from the house to Rosehill on Thursday at o'clock.

ROBERTS—At 3209 South Dearborn street, Sunday, March 5, Katie Maud, daughter of A. A. Roberts, aged 11 years.

EMERY—March 8, Willis E., son of George A. and Frances Emery, aged 5 months.

FOLLANSBEE—The funeral services of William Fitz Follansbee will take place at the residence of his father, Charles Follansbee, 1027 Wabash avenue, Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family and the members of Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, invited to attend.

HAVEN—In this city, on the 5th inst., Emma E., eldest daughter of Henry W. and Mary E. Haven, aged 10 years and 5 months.

TWITTY—Suddenly, on the 6th inst., Charles E. Twitty, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth Twitty, aged 26 years.

Funeral Thursday, 11 a. m., from the residence of his parents, 355 West Adams street.

WHITE—On Tuesday, March 7, Maria, wife of Robert White.

Funeral Thursday, March 9, from her late residence, 666 South Morgan street, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SECOND WARD.

The Republican voters of the Second Ward are earnestly requested to attend the meeting of the Club, to be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Bennett Medical College, 511 and 513 State street. The selection of eight delegates to attend the Convention for the nomination of town officers the special order of the evening. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, President.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

An adjourned Republican meeting will be held at Sves Hall, corner Larrabee street and Clybourne avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

NINETEENTH WARD.

There will be a citizens' mass-meeting of the old Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, now consolidated, at Turner Hall this evening for the purpose of discussion relating to reform in municipal and town affairs, and for organization for work in the spring elections. All interested in good government are urged to attend and bring their friends. A large and enthusiastic meeting is promised. Addresses will be made by prominent speakers. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS. 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Judge Skinner's New Building,
Northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

FIRST DRY GOODS SALE AT OUR NEW STORE,
Nos. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.,
Northeast corner of Madison-st.,
Thursday Morning, March 9, at 9:30 o'clock
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
50 CASES WOOL HATS
For Men's, Boys's and Youths's Wear,
50 cases Straw Goods,
150 doz. Fine Whips.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
OF OVER 900 LOTS OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
New Furniture, New and Used Carpets,
Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings,
White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys,
Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves,
and Other Merchandise.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 11, at 9:30 o'cl'k,
At New Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.,
N. E. corner Madison-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, March 9, at 9:30 o'clock,
We shall commence to hold our
Regular Trade Sales,
And offer the largest and best assorted stock of
FURNITURE
That can be found in this city. Parlor, Library, and Kitchen Furniture in great variety, Walnut Wardrobes, Hair, Husk, and Wool Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-cases, Carpets, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
We shall offer a very large assortment of
Household Furniture,
8 crates W. G. Crockery in open lots, 75 cases Tumblers.
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, and Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, Parlor Sets in every style, Book Cases, Walnut Wardrobes, Extension and Breakfast Tables, elegant Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Hall Trees, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Whatnots, Parlor and Office Desks, New and Second-hand Carpets, Showcases, 200 assorted Baskets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FRIDAY MORNING,
MARCH 10, 9:30 O'CLOCK,
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY
AUCTION SALE.
New and used Furniture and General Household Goods, new Parlor Suits, new Chamber Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, a full line Carpets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Parlor and Office Desks, What-Nots, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, Table Cutlery, Whips, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By T. E. STACY,
Office, 190 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.
The contents of the Restaurant corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts., in Honore Block.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876, at 10 a. m.,
Consisting of large Cooking Range, Steam Table, large Broiler, sixty Cane-seat Chairs, Tables, lot of Crockery and Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, Castors, &c., &c. Sale positive. T. E. STACY, 190 Dearborn-st.

Any One Wishing a Mortgage Foreclosed
and property sold can have it done satisfactorily by employing me. I have the entire contents of ten-room house for sale. If not sold in ten days I shall sell the same at public sale. Notice hereafter.
One Lighte Piano, nearly new, for sale cheap.
T. E. STACY, 190 Dearborn-st.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
Commission and Storage Warehouse, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
First-class Storage at low rates.
Regular Auction Sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

At Private Sale This Day,
A large line of new and handsome Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room and Office Furniture, at nearly one-half manufacturers' cost.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
REGULAR SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, March 9, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876. NUMBER 197.

FIRE INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INS. CO.,
OF GLASGOW.
Assets - - $5,577,000

Five Hundred and Seventy-seven Thousand Dollars invested in UNITED STATES BONDS for the security of American Policy Holders.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Grain, Pork, &c.

For policies in this sterling old English Corporation, apply to

H. H. BROWN & CO.,
156-158 LaSalle-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY TAX REDEMPTIONS.

In compliance with the request of the Finance Committee, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will continue as follows until March 10, 1876:

Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, no premium.

Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 25 per cent.

Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 35 per cent.

On the 10th of March, 1876, and on the 10th of every succeeding month, an additional charge of 5 per cent will be made on the principal of all Tax Certificates.

S. B. HAYES, Comptroller.

Chicago, Feb. 26, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER AND COUNTY COLLECTOR, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, March 9, 1876.

Sealed bids will be received at the County Treasurer's office until Thursday the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the sale of twenty-five Cook County funding bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, due May 1, 1899, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st May and November, at the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, and this office.

There will be accrued interest on the bonds from the 1st of November, 1875, and bids must be made accordingly.

Bids will be received for all or any portion of the bonds, the County reserving the right to accept such as it may deem necessary, or reject all the bids.

Envelopes containing bids must be marked "Bids for Cook County Bonds."

I, C. HUCK,
County Treasurer.
CHAS. C. P. HOLDEN,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN HERTING,
JOHN TABOR,
A. B. JOHNSON,
Finance Committee.

NOTICE.

A. T. TOMPKINS is no longer authorized to transact business for us, being out of our employ. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

JETTINE.

READING FREE! FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS—DAILY, WEEKLY, AND MONTHLIES from the principal Cities, States, and Canadas. Weeklies and Monthlies throughout Europe on file from 4 a. m. to 12 p. m., at 129 Dearborn st. JOS. MACKIN.

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
$7 Per Barrel, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels in this favorite route for the Continent (being more regularly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 48, North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Santelli.....Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Fouroult.....Saturday, April 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine):
First cabin, $110 and $130, according to accommodation; second cabin, $75; third, $60. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage for all parts of Europe at low rates. Children under one year, besides, and utensils without extra charge. Luggage marked thus "do not carry steerage passengers."
LOUIS DERBIER, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.
W. G. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., cor. Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, 4,996 tons.....Thursday, March 2, at 12 noon.
HELVETIA, 4,020 tons.....Saturday, March 11, at 5 p. m.
ITALY, 4,561 tons.....Saturday, March 18, at 11 a. m.
EGYPT, 4,156 tons.....Saturday, April 1, at 11 a. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE, 4,600 tons.....Saturday, March 4, at 12 noon.
DENMARK.....Thursday, March 16.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STAR BALL LINE.
UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Sailing monthly from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y. For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio, calling at St. Thomas, Porto Rico.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
I. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Saturday, April 8
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents.
54 Pine-st., New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper.....Saturday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, Windhan.....
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $20. Return tickets, $130; Prepaid steerage certificates $30. Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. MCDONALD, Agent.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
For passage, apply at Company's Office 23 S. Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag't.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Propeller Rocket.
The Propeller Rocket carries 630 tons. Has been in the grain trade, Duluth to Buffalo, during the past 3 years. Is in good condition for any trade. Extensive repairs to be made in 1876. Inquire and boiler in first-class condition. Has large new hoisting engine. Very fast on fuel—has made the round trip, Buffalo to Duluth and return, stopping at way ports, with 100 tons coal. The Rocket is now lying at our dock, where she can be thoroughly examined by any one desiring to purchase. For particulars address
HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O.

Philadelphia Centennial.
FOR SALE,
At West Philadelphia, a block of five brown-stone residences, front 128 feet, four stories, elegantly finished; if converted into a hotel would accommodate 100 persons. This property will be sold cheap to close an estate. WM. B. WEIR,
3036 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
At 75 cents per 100,
In the Counting-Room of this Office.

JETTINE.

JETTINE.

An invaluable article for giving a new and beautiful appearance to LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES Traveling Bags, &c.

It will not rub off or soil the Skirts, preserves, does not harden or crack, the leather, and leaves a good and permanent gloss.

Sold by Druggists, Notion, and BOOT AND SHOE Stores.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.'
Manufacture Shirts to ORDER, and carry a large stock ready-made, of their own manufacture.

They use Linens made to their order in Ireland, which are much heavier than usual, and are peculiarly adapted to the present styles of Shirts.

With their unequaled system of adapting the shape and style of the garments to the wearer, their superior workmanship in manufacture, and exquisite finish in laundering, the most complete satisfaction may be relied upon.

Orders can be filled in six hours when necessary.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MACKEREL.

MACKEREL.
15 pound kits for $1.25, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.

NICHOLS & PEASE,
337 and 339 West Lake-st., cor. May,
BUILDERS OF FINE FAMILY
CARRIAGES,
ROAD WAGONS,
Side Spring Business Buggies, and Delivery Wagons.
Repairing, in all its Branches, Neatly Done and at Reasonable Prices.

H. L. NICHOLS, Esq., nine years Mechanical Superintendent of the Coan & Ten Brooke Manufacturing Company, has charge of all Work in detail.

Orders will be filled promptly and work guaranteed.

HATS.

KNOX
SILK HATS.
SPRING STYLE!
The Best Variety of Stiff and Soft Business Hats in the city.
BISHOP & BARNES,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

CANNED CORN.

CANNED CORN.
$1.75 per dozen, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER.
SITUATION WANTED.

A competent and reliable accountant of several years' experience desires a position as Cashier or Book-keeper. Best of references and security given if desired. Address O 18, Tribune office.

GROCERIES

IF YOU WANT
GOOD THINGS
To Eat, to Drink, or to Smoke,
GO TO
TATUM'S,
146 East Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.
Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. MCCRESNEY'S for $8. The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

COLLECTION AGENCY

WE
Receive claims from all parts of the country, and possess greater facilities for their adjustment, and are doing a greater collection business than any other house in the United States. No collection no charge.
FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

TOMATOES.

TOMATOES.
3-pound Cans $1.75 per dozen, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
At 75 cents per 100,
In the Counting-Room of this Office.

HESING.

His Vicarious Confession to the Government's Lawyers.

The Peculiar Way in Which It All Came About.

Money Paid by Him to Rehm---Rumors of Persons Implicated.

Hesing Himself Says the Talk Was Only About the Lake Shore Distillery.

J. D. Ward States in Detail His Financial Relations with Powell.

It Is Plain that There Were No Crooked Relations Between Them.

The Second Batch Hold Another Conference with Judge Bangs.

A Cock-and-Bull Story About the Recovery of Rindskopf's Papers.

A Bit of History Connected with the Babcock Military Court.

Correspondence Between Judge-Advocate Gardner and Col. Dyer.

The Latter Ignores Repeated Orders from Pierrepont to Furnish the Former Certain Documents.

HESING.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Mr. Hesing has lost his grip. But, true to his best instincts, the old man has played it sharp. There was no vulgar crawling on the belly, with penitent, streaming eyes. There was no abject begging for pity and charity. For the first time in his life, Hesing offered a quid pro quo, and, finding a loose string in the Government harp, he tightened it and "played it for all it was worth."

THE SITUATION WAS PECULIAR,

and Mr. Hesing took advantage of it. Jake Rehm has made sort of left-handed overtures to the District-Attorney's office. That slow-going department had taken the matter under advisement, but Jacob, unaccustomed to being disobeyed, put on frills and quietly took the matter out of Bangs' hands. If he couldn't get what he wanted off-hand from Bangs, Mr. Rehm made up his mind to go to headquarters, so he opened negotiations with Washington, quietly ignoring Mr. Bangs, and since his appeal the great Jacob has never darkened even the outermost gate of the Government building. Probably Jacob supposed Judge Bangs would never recover from the slight, but the Judge seemed to pursue the even tenor of his way (which appears to be dodging reporters), and apparently Jacob's quiet ignoring of Bangs' existence produced no effect. But Bangs had his eye on Jacob, and Monday the astute District Attorney called an advisory council. What was concluded upon can never be known, as THE TRIBUNE reporter who was invited to be present was compelled to decline the invitation and go to the funeral of his dog. At all events, the result was that Mr. Hesing was sent for. Tuesday he appeared, probably suspecting the object of his invitation. The conversation was desultory, but Mr. Hesing appeared to see through it.

Neither side committed itself. There was no proposition on behalf of the Government and no overture from Hesing, but both sides seemed in full accord, and each knew what the other was after. Hesing bowed himself out gracefully, promising to call the next day.

Wednesday afternoon Hesing strolled in again. He had seen Rehm in the meantime, and had told him that he (Hesing) understood that he (Rehm) was going to run away. Rehm denied it, and, while there wasn't a harsh word passed, yet a wall seemed to grow up between them, and, as he looked through the bottom of his glass, Jake Rehm saw that he could no longer depend on Hesing. Perhaps Hesing was not altogether to blame. He knew that Rehm had striven his best to sell out, and he felt that, since the opportunity had come to him to blacken Jacob, he was not dishonorable in grasping that opportunity by the metaphorical collar of its figurative coat.

In that brief interview and over that glass of whisky the friendship of Hesing and Rehm died and was buried.

BUT WHAT WAS HE TO DO?

was the question that agitated Hesing. He saw that the local officials wanted to head off Rehm, and he (Hesing was willing to assist. But cui bono? Wherein could he be benefited? It was a terrible moment for Hesing. Of all the indicted whisky men in Chicago, he was the first who had been really called in to aid, and is naturally occurred to him that his effort must result in some good to himself, or he would never, never, never.

Satisfied that the gate had been opened for Hesing, Rehm went to work. Generally he is a quiet man, but the defection of his old ally changed his whole nature, and yesterday he tore around the Tivoli steaming like man and mad, alienating every last friend he had in the world, and making himself a clearly-defined nuisance. They who had long known him for a long while looked aghast.

"Jake is more rattled to-day than I ever saw him before," said one distiller whom Jake had heartily damned for fifteen consecutive minutes.

A TRIBUNE reporter approached the great manipulator, but succeeded only in getting a comprehensive history of hell and its application to this paper.

Mr. Rehm was at his wits' ends. From one distiller to another he flew, cursing and abusing all, and finally he left the Tivoli boiling with wrath.

HESING AND JUESSEN

had fixed their scheme. They meant to know what could be done before Hesing should say a word to criminate himself. It was a well laid plan, and one which commends itself to the attention of every whisky man who may ever make up his mind to "lay down." They went to the District-Attorney's office together, and Mr. District-Attorney's office together, and Mr. Juessen demanded the nature of the terms that Mr. Hesing would be allowed to make. Judge Bangs locked the door, and asked what Mr. Hesing proposed. Messrs. Ayar and Boutelle, who were present, waited the reply anxiously. Mr. Juessen responded that Mr. Hesing had no proposition, but if a favorable one should come from the Government, perhaps Mr. Hesing could be induced to tell what he knew, provided he should be allowed to plead guilty to a smaller count, that of conspiracy, and receive immunity on the rest. The question then arose, "What can Mr. Hesing give up?" Thereupon Mr. Juessen sprung his scheme, putting it in the shape of a hypothetical question, suppose Mr. Hesing should do so and so, involving so and so, what would the Government be willing to do? In putting the case Mr. Juessen told all of Hesing's crookedness; began a long way back and told of his odious connection with Rehm, of the money collected from firms and paid to Rehm for political purposes, and who was benefited by the money. In short, it was a fair and square squeal on the part of Hesing through his counsel, but put in such a way that it does not come from Hesing, and will not unless he shall receive as a consideration a promise of immunity from all punishment, except on a minor plea. It admits Hesing's crookedness, and he sat with his chin buried in his shirt front while his counsel offered on his behalf to give him up and all who had trusted him when he was a power in the land, and when his pockets were stuffed with German votes. It was an awful "lay down," and in effect turned Hesing inside out.

The Government counsel listened patiently, and said they would take it under advisement. After Hesing and his counsel had gone out there was a quiet jubilee and hand-shaking in the back room of the District Attorney's office, for Rehm's scheme had been smashed. Hesing lay at the feet of the prosecutors.

AS TO THE EXTENT OF HESING'S CONFESSION

nothing can be given in detail. It is said to be in effect that, during 1872 and 1873, he paid in the neighborhood of $10,000 to Rehm for political purposes, and that the money came from two distilleries, already seized. There was a rumor that the Hon. Jasper D. Ward was implicated, but this turns out to be unfounded, and an interview with Mr. Ward, published to-day, shows fully his connection with Mr. Powell, with whom irresponsible rumors connected Mr. Ward in Hesing's revelations.

It would be easy to give Mr. Hesing's statement in full, from imagination, but that is left for irresponsible papers. The confession has not been made public, and will not be until it has been decided to accept that gentleman as a witness, when the whole affair will be purveyed through the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

POWELL.

In an interview with Mr. Simon Powell last night, that gentleman emphatically denied that Mr. Hesing had given up anything when he told that he was one of the implicated parties. Mr. Powell laughed at the idea, and said that Mr. Hesing could not of all, other men, give him up. He seemed to feel perfectly easy so far as Hesing was concerned, and offered to bet a health-lift that Mr. H. would not confess before Saturday.

Later in the evening a reporter dropped in on

JUDGE BANGS.

"Judge, did not Jake Rehm make some proposition for immunity to the officials in Chicago?"

"Well, I don't know; I suppose it might be called that."

"Have you heard that he has since made a similar application to the authorities at Washington?"

"Yes, I have heard so."

"Have you heard how he succeeded?"

"I haven't heard that he succeeded at all."

"What was the nature of his proposition?"

"It would not be proper for me to state."

"Have you talked with Mr. Hesing lately?"

"Yes, he has been in the office and I have had a sort of desultory conversation with him."

"Has he confessed?"

"No. Hesing has not confessed."

"What was the nature of your conversation with him?"

"I can't tell you."

"Has he said anything about Mr. Powell?"

"I think Mr. Powell's name was mentioned."

"Has he told you of any money paid to Jake Rehm?"

"I don't remember that he has."

"Has Mr. Ward's name been mentioned?"

"Yes, in an incidental way."

"Has Mr. Hesing spoken of George Miller and Fredericks?"

"I think their names came up."

"Has Hesing 'squealed' on them?"

"No, Hesing has not."

"Does not Hesing propose to plead guilty to a minor count in his indictment?"

"He might, perhaps, if he saw fit."

"Has not such a proposition been made?"

"Oh! I think there was something said about it."

"Have you the matter under advisement now?"

"No, not now."

"Have you ever had it under advisement?"

"I have thought it over."

"To what conclusion have you come?"

"Oh! I can't tell anything about that."

"Will Hesing be a witness for the Government?"

"I don't know as we need him."

"Will his testimony be of any value as against Rehm?"

"I don't know as we need it."

"But will he be used as a witness?"

"I can't tell you anything about it."

"Has Hesing offered in any way, shape, or manner, to 'lay down?'"

"No, Hesing has not."

"Who was present at your conversations with Hesing? Was Col. Juessen present?"

"Yes. You will excuse me to-night. I can't interview any more."

A TALK WITH MR. HESING.

Last evening a TRIBUNE "interrogation point" called on Mr. Hesing at his residence, corner of Cass and Huron streets, for the purpose of obtaining from him an account of what was done in the interview with the Government officials on yesterday afternoon. After the usual salutations and a few minutes' conversation on the weather and kindred subjects, the news-gatherer launched out boldly.

"Mr. Hesing, the air around the Government buildings was thick with rumors in the afternoon concerning your conference with Judge Bangs and other Government counsel, and I have called on you to obtain the true story, if you have no objections to be interviewed thereon."

"Well, I would rather not talk on the subject, as I have to see the gentlemen to-morrow for further conversation."

"It is stated that you informed Judge Bangs that Powell and Miller at one time gave you $10,000 to be by you given to Jake Rehm. Is there any truth in the rumor?"

"No, sir; I did not tell him anything of the kind."

"It is stated that you told Judge Bangs that J. D. Ward had an interest with Powell at the time the latter purchased from you the lot on which the South Branch Distillery now stands. Is that one of the things you told him?"

"No. I said nothing of the kind. I never knew Ward to have any interest with Powell in the distilling business."

"It is stated that you informed Judge Bangs about some crooked actions on the part of Hoyt, when he was Deputy Collector.

"Is is rumored, but not believed, that you gave up some information implicating Congressman Farwell. If so, what is it?"

"Mr. Farwell's name was not mentioned, and I know nothing about him in connection with whisky matters."

WHAT WAS THE SUBJECT OF YOUR CONFERENCE,

and for what purpose did you have it?"

"I called on Judge Bangs with my counsel, Mr. Juessen, and talked over my connection with the whisky business as a distiller,—my interest in the Lake Shore Distillery."

"Did you go into all the details of the business?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you make any proposition to the Government touching your case?"

"No, sir; I did not make them any proposition whatever."

"Did the Government officials make any proposition to you?"

"No, sir; no proposition whatever."

"What did you say about your case?"

"The conversation was not a long one, as Judge Bangs had an engagement at 3 o'clock and was obliged to go away, and Messrs. Boutelle and Ayar only remained a few minutes after he had gone."

"But I would like to know what was said by you. Can't you give me a sketch of it?"

"No, I cannot. The conversation was a private one held within locked doors, and it would not be just to the gentlemen who were present; and, besides, it might injure my position were I to talk about it for publication."

"Then Powell did not give you any money to be by you given to Jake Rehm?"

"No, never at any time."

"Was Col. Juessen present throughout the conference?"

"Yes, he was there the whole time."

"And you know nothing that could be used by the Government against Hoyt?"

"Nothing at all. My acquaintance with him is very limited. I know nothing that could be used against any Government official. I never corrupted any official, either city, county, State, or Government."

"Can't you tell me in a few words what you said to Judge Bangs? There are so many rumors afloat as to the conference that it is difficult to reconcile them, and a statement from you would summarily settle the whole question."

"All I can say is that I talked about my own connection with the Lake Shore Distillery, and some other personal matters. I had nothing to say about anybody but myself."

"Did you ask Judge Bangs if he would consent to the granting of the protection of the court to Becker, Mattern, and Newhaus, so that they could come here and testify on your behalf?"

"No, I did not. That subject was not mentioned."

"Do you think you will absolutely need their testimony?"

"I don't know at present."

This terminated the interview, and the reporter took his departure.

THE SECOND BATCH.

THEIR NEGOTIATIONS.

The second-batch people are looking up a little, but they still distil a few tears daily. The Committee, consisting of Buffalo Miller and George T. Burroughs, waited on Judge Bangs yesterday, accompanied by Simon Powell and Dr. Rush, the latter two gentlemen in the capacity of spectators. Powell and Rush have refused to enter into the combination until they are satisfied that some benefit will result, and, while they lend a sort of countenance to the negotiations, they repudiate any connection therewith.

Buffalo opened up and informed Judge Bangs that a large majority of the second batch are willing to plead guilty to the conspiracy count, and that they ask some pledge that they will not be pressed on the other counts against them. He and George Burroughs made long and eloquent speeches, setting forth the temptations of distillers, and the fact that, at the best, they had only been guilty of refusing to pay their taxes. They objurgated the Revenue law, and entered into exhaustive arguments demonstrating that if a capacity-tax had been imposed, and the distillers treated like honest men, there never would have been any stealing; and that, as they had gotten into the scrape through a damnable law, the Government ought to be willing to help them part of the way. They admitted crookedness, but claimed that it had only been wood-chopper, and had not struck the blood; and, coming like penitent children to the representatives of a benign Government, they implored that they be spanked lightly, and not locked up in a dark closet, where there is no jam or marmalade.

The Judge listened patiently, and, when they had finished, told them the Government was disposed to temper justice with mercy, and both with a light sentence. He said he felt sorry that the great and noble highwine had been turned into the tortuous greenback, and greatly chided the erring sheep for straying beyond the limits of the pipes of honesty. He would give them a little encouragement, and go so far as to say that he would take the matter under advisement. To which Buffalo replied, "Oh, pshaw." [Ingratitude.]

And so it is within the reach of possibilities that these gentlemen will get off. It is said the authorities will be satisfied with a plea of guilty to the conspiracy count and to the removal of highwines, and the imposition of the lightest sentence.

J. D. WARD.

HIS RELATIONS WITH POWELL.

When the reporter had learned what was said to be the substance of Mr. Hesing's statement, his next undertaking was to call on the Hon. Jasper D. Ward, for the purpose of interrogating that gentleman as to his possible connection with the South Branch Distillery. Mr. Ward was found in his law-office, on West Washington street, in consultation with his partner, Mr. Stamford, who remained in the room, probably as a witness to what followed. The reporter was cordially received, stated the object of his mission and the circumstances which made it necessary, and was invited to go ahead.

"Shall I speak right out, Mr. Ward?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly," said the gentleman.

And then the reporter promised by stating that Mr. Hesing had been in consultation with the Government officers, and had made a statement which it was rumored implicated him (Mr. Ward). This piece of information seemed to astound the gentleman, who expressed his surprise that any one could implicate him in whisky matters. After a few more general remarks, the conversation took the following business-like turn:

POWELL.

"When did you first know Powell?" asked the reporter.

"Well, about twenty-three or twenty-five years ago," replied the ex-District Attorney.

"What was his business at that time?"

"I don't know. He has been in the milling business, in the livery-stable business, and in pretty much all sorts of business, so I can't say in what business he was just then."

"How long was he a distiller?"

"I don't remember that; perhaps it was ten or twelve years ago when he commenced."

"He had a house at one time near the Stock-Yards, didn't he?"

"Yes, and a house before that at Riverside."

"He is a client of yours, is he not?"

"Yes. I have done business for him ever since I came to the city, about twenty-five years ago."

"Did you ever have

ANY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

with him in which you paid him money?"

"Yes; a great many."

"During the time he was in the whisky business?"

"Before and since, both."

"What was the extent of these transactions since he has been in the whisky business?"

"I really can't say."

"Did you advance him money on the South Branch Distillery?"

"No."

"Or any other distillery?"

"No. I have indorsed his paper, and he has got it discounted. He has done the same for me. I never asked any questions, but always indorsed his notes without any hesitation. I am on paper of his now, but it is not in relation to whisky."

"Which of you is in the debt of the other now?"

"Well, I think

I OWE HIM."

"How much?"

"Well, I don't know; I have had some transactions with him, but I can't tell how much I owe him. My relations to him—that is, our business transactions—have been limited to small amounts at a time."

"Can you give the balance approximately?"

"I cannot. I don't want to be interviewed on that subject anyhow. I think he has a claim against me—that is, the firm of Haas & Powell have—for livery and the purchase and sale of horses to a considerable amount. I have had considerable horse-dealings with the firm."

"Were you ever so situated with Powell as to share in the profits or losses of any distillery?"

"Never, to any degree."

"Did you ever

OWN ANY LAND

upon which his distillery was situated, or have any interest in it?"

"No."

"Did you ever loan him money for the purchase of material for manufacturing highwines or whisky?"

"No. I have loaned him money and indorsed notes for him a great many times. When he built this last distillery I was not here much of the time. I was here only a little while in the fall, and then went off to Arkansas, and then to Washington. He hadn't been running the last distillery but a little while when the raid broke out."

"Did you have any financial relations with him at the time he bought the property, by which he raised the money from you for the purchase?"

"That's a funny question."

"Did you loan him money or indorse notes for him at the time he made the purchase?"

"I think I may have indorsed the notes, but I don't know what he did with them. I have indorsed notes for him, off and on, frequently for a number of years."

"Did you give any notes or advance any money about the time of the purchase?"

"I never had any money really to advance him or anybody else. I presume I may have indorsed notes that he may have needed in the transaction. I have known him for twenty-five years, and have always considered him a very conscientious business man. I always had confidence in him, and he has paid me a good deal of money for law business."

"Do you know what he

PAID FOR THAT PROPERTY DOWN THERE?"

"I don't recollect. A pretty large price, I think."

"There were some buildings on it, at the time, were there not?"

"I don't know about that."

"He put up some buildings, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Did you indorse any notes about that time?"

"Why do you repeat that? I have indorsed notes for him occasionally for a good many years. I presume he used some of them in building that distillery and buying the property."

"At the time he bought the property, were you indorsing his notes all the time?"

"No, not all the time. I think I indorsed three or four notes during that summer."

"How much did they amount to?"

"I don't remember the amounts. I should think they were for probably $5,000 apiece. I indorsed for him at that time some $20,000."

"Was the extent of your financial transactions with him

THE INDORSEMENT OF NOTES?"

"Yes, substantially, it was."

"Did he ever pay you any money or give you checks?"

"Yes."

"After he took the distillery?"

"I don't remember any since he built the distillery. I have borrowed money of him; borrowed his check or notes frequently when I have been hard up."

"Has he ever loaned you any money, or paid you any money, or merely given his note?"

"I have had his check."

"Have you ever had his check while he was running his distillery?"

"I don't recall any instance in which I have had his check; maybe I have."

"Do the amount of those checks cover the amount you owe him now?"

"I can't state that."

"Did you

AT THE TIME HE BUILT THE DISTILLERY

owe him any money?"

"I think I did. I think there was an account against me at the livery-stable, a considerable amount, but I don't remember how much."

"Was that augmented after he built the distillery?"

"I think so. He owes me some on account for services, but no very great amount. In all my transactions with him, such as borrowing and returning money,—in other words, we have so commoodated each other when we were pushed. I never had any interest in the proceeds of the distillery any more than I had in the proceeds of their livery-stable."

"Have you

SEEN MUCH OF POWELL

since the seizure?"

"Yes, I see him very frequently; saw him today."

"Does he come to see you as counsel?"

"No; he comes to see Judge Stamford, my law-partner, who is his counsel. I declined so take any part in his case. When I first got back here I heard these rumors that I was connected in some way with the distillery, but I never saw a cent's worth of its stock, never had any, and dont know anything about it."

"You were not the Trustee for anybody holding stock?"

"No."

"And nobody was a Trustee for you?"

"No."

"Do you remember making the statement to me about the time of your removal that you thought it arose from the fact that you

DIDN'T WANT TO PROSECUTE CERTAIN WHISKY-MEN?"

"I remember saying it might have been because I stood on terms of friendship with some of these men, and that I wouldn't prosecute them."

"Didn't you tell Buford Wilson so?"

"I said if this was to spread all over it might reach men I didn't want to prosecute."

"Is it not a fact that you objected to prosecu

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Citizens of the North Division.

An Unanimous Appeal for the Election of a Mayor,

And for the Choice of Decent Judges of Election.

The Central Club Presents a Report on the Town-Election Law.

Republican County Commissioners and Agnew's Allowances for Feeding Prisoners.

Meetings in the Wards---The Independents Hold a Little Pow-Wow.

Bristow as the Right Man for the Presidency Warmly Advocated.

Reasons Why Beveridge Is Not the Right Man for Governor of Illinois.

THE NORTH SIDE.

MEETING AT TURNER HALL.

That the people are thoroughly aroused, and alive to the importance of the coming municipal [illegible] the present incumbent of the Mayor's chair, was shown by the immense mass-meeting which was held in the North Side Turner Hall last evening. It was announced simply as a ward reform meeting, of the consolidated Eighteenth (late Nineteenth and Twentieth) Ward, but the attendance was so great that the late comers found hardly standing-room. Enthusiasm for reform and honest municipal government was the distinguishing element of the vast gathering, and the discussion was free and open, without regard to party.

AMONG THE PROMINENT GENTLEMEN PRESENT were Messrs. E. C. Larned, H. N. Mann, H. J. Willing, Jacob Boser, James A. Kirk, D. C. Cregier, Henry W. King, T. C. Turner, A. M. Pence, J. S. Rumsey, E. W. Blatchford, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, R. Abbey, F. A. Winston, C. R. Corbin, J. H. Muehlke, L. A. White, and Gen. Chetlain.

Mr. E. C. Larned presided, and Mr. H. N. Mann acted as Secretary. Upon taking the chair,

MR. LARNED

said that they had come together for the purpose of conferring upon the candidates for the coming municipal election and local affairs in general. They had all become impressed with the great importance of the matter,—the necessity of choosing honest men, those who had the good of our city at heart, and who were not elected at the behests of a mob of tax-eaters by stuffing ballot-boxes. They should elect men of known honesty and integrity to act as judges of election, so that no frauds could be committed by ballot-box stuffing. They who stuffed the ballot-box robbed the people of their rights of government, and took from them by force that liberty which was guaranteed by our institutions. He might ask what was the secret of good government—honest men. The cry of the country was, "We don't care for politics in local administration." They were disgusted with parties. Both parties were rotten to the core. It made no difference which was named. He had always been a Republican, and he knew what that party was, and he had some knowledge about the Democratic party. He had no faith in the politicians of either school. What was wanted was

HONEST MEN.

Men who feared God, and were loyal to principles,—who had a standard of right and wrong. These were the kind of men they wanted. He believed such men were to be found, but not in office. They saw that the leaders of parties and the men who had so long held office had become the exponents of the corrupt principles which prevailed. He believed in honesty. It was not obsolete, and there were plenty of honest men to be found everywhere. The dishonest men were in the small minority, and the masses were honest. He believed that there were many men who would scorn to do a dishonest thing, and there were scores of men whom there was not money enough to buy. He knew many of them in their midst, but it would be invidious to name them. These were the men they wanted to fill the offices, and not politicians, in the present corrupted sense of the term. They wanted men in office who were not going about hunting for office.

A voice—Would you have said the same thing six years ago?

Mr. Larned—Yes, and I have only changed as the progress of time compelled. They all saw the rottenness and corruption of the politicians of to-day.

HOW WERE THEY GOING TO GET HONEST MEN?

It was true there was a Presidential campaign coming on this fall, and there must necessarily ensue a contest of the two great parties. But they should unite in a determination that none but men of known integrity and character should be nominated for local offices, and then they would accomplish a great deal. The work could not be done at the polls entirely. They should work at home, in the precincts of their wards. They should work at the primaries, and in the Convention. They should know the names of the men who came before them as candidates. In the primaries this work should be done. If the mass of the people were determined to have good men, they could get them. They should make their power felt by united action, and show to the parties that they meant what they said, and should make the parties feel that they could do nothing else. They should have no men in office except honest ones. They should discard party ties, and vote only for honest men, and the best offered for the respective offices. They should warn the parties that they must put up none but honest men.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS

were coming on, and they should pay attention to this. They should see to the important office of Assessor. He really fixed their tax, and they should place none but an honest man in this position. They were reorganized under the charter of 1872, and their first duty under it was to petition the Common Council to order an election for Mayor. They should adopt resolutions to that effect. There was no legal decision in the way which prevented this. They should let the Council know what the people wanted. The people wanted and demanded an election for Mayor. It was a great outrage when they were forced to elect a new local Legislature, and they could not change their City Government entire. They should have a new Mayor also,—one who would jibe with an honest Council, and who would honestly administer city affairs. He should be an intelligent man, and of dignity, and not be at loggerheads with the Council. The whole City Government ought to go out together.

A voice—Do you thing this method lawful?

Mr. Larned—Yes, sir, and no lawyer will say otherwise unless paid by the other side to give such an opinion. Any other conclusion could not be reached. He had studied thoroughly the charter of 1872. It gave great power to the Council, greater than that body had ever had before. Under this charter the Board of Public Works only became a mere Committee of the Council, and all contracts were in the latter's hands. All they wanted now was to get honest men who would act honorably. The speaker's remarks were received with great marks of approbation and applause throughout.

Mr. A. M. Pence, being loudly called for, said that he had no speech to make, but he would offer the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, Corruption in office and mismanagement of public affairs by those holding office have become painfully manifest to all respectable and loyal citizens; and

WHEREAS, The desire for good government is cherished by the masses of the people with an earnestness never before surpassed, and such being the facts of our political situation, all are led to an examination into the reasons of the conflict between the wishes of the people and the practices of officeholders; and

WHEREAS, It is known to all that such corruption and ignorance result from the non-participation of the people in political affairs, thus leaving the control of government in the hands of a few office-jobbing creatures falsely called politicians; and

WHEREAS, Such lethargy of action on the part of the people in the selection of candidates for political offices has resulted in the corruption of the ballot-box, and hence we have, first, the candidates for office selected by office-brokers, and, second, we are deprived of the privilege of defeating such candidates by the wholesale stuffing of the ballot-boxes; and

WHEREAS, It is now the clear duty of every person, in order to avoid the direst calamities, including anarchy, ruin, and final political despotism, to become a politician, and to assist not only in voting, but in selecting candidates for office, and thus to make the name of politician a respectable epithet; and

WHEREAS, The first reform to be attained is the selection of honest men for judges of election, and not the disreputable, the thieves and outcasts of society, as has too frequently been done in these late years; therefore,

Resolved, That we, Democrats and Republicans of the old Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, now the Eighteenth, assembled together for a common cause, and in a common interest, respectfully, yet earnestly and finally, demand that the Common Council of Chicago appoint as judges for the coming municipal election only men of approved honesty, men who are known to the citizens of the ward, and to that end we will present to the Common Council a list of names approved by us, out of which such selection of judges shall be made.

Resolved, That we will each and all of us from this time forth become politicians, and will exercise our political rights in the selection of candidates for office, and that we will utterly overthrow all office-broking citizens that have in the past made selections of candidates for us; and

Resolved, That while it is probable, and may be desirable, that the Republicans and Democrats will respectively nominate candidates for office at the coming election, that we will assist and participate in such nominations, and not leave them to the care of self-appointed party leaders and office-brokers; and

Resolved, That, if our respective parties do not nominate proper persons, we will cast our influence and votes for the best men irrespective of party, and for the reason that the government of the city does not involve any question of party politics, but demands of its administration honesty and intelligence.

Resolved, That in the present condition of our municipal affairs men seeking office are not entitled to the confidence or support of our citizens,—the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

Resolved, That while our Acting-Mayor may honestly believe that he has a technical legal right to continue in his office; nevertheless, we do most respectfully assert that it is our conviction that he is in honor bound as a citizen to comply with the repeated and urgent demands of the people, and retire from an office he already holds beyond the time for which he was elected, and we do urgently request and demand of the Common Council that they call an election to fill the office of Mayor at the same time with the Aldermanic election.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of North Chicago to nominate the best men for town officers, and to that end a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to confer with the citizens of the other wards of this town, and to make an arrangement for a convention of the citizens to nominate such town officers, and that this meeting when it adjourn do adjourn until the 16th inst., at 8 p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to such town convention; and

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to [illegible] election and town meeting, and prevent the [illegible] office-brokers [illegible] corruptly conducting the same [illegible] disposing of the people's money; and

Resolved, Finally, that we henceforth pledge ourselves to the active and energetic discharge of our full duty as citizens and inheritors of a sacred trust in a liberal, advanced, and cherished government, and in order that this "Government of the people by the people," shall not perish from the earth.

GEN. CHETLAIN

moved to amend after the word office of Mayor, "to which he has neither a legal or technical right."

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain then spoke on the duties of the hour. He thought the millennium was coming when the people themselves rose up to purify the sinks of political iniquity. Messrs. W. H. King, F. H. Winston, H. J. Willing, and others, made speeches in strong support of the resolutions. By way of spice, there was a little personal debate between Messrs. Muehlke and Hoechster, which was carried on partly in German. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed the Committee as follows: Messrs. C. R. Corbin, G. W. Bittinger, J. Boser, A. H. Perkins, W. T. Houghtaling, J. H. Muehlke, Ira Scott, C. W. Fuller, J. S. Rumsey, Charles Harpell.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION

to the Council was then offered by Mr. Mann:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the old Twentieth Ward of the City of Chicago, being both Republicans and Democrats, respectfully represent unto your honorable body that we are deeply interested in the maintenance of good government in said city. And whereas, an election is soon to be held in said city, of the greatest consequence to its inhabitants; and whereas, all Government of the people depends upon the purity of the ballot-box; and whereas, for the past few years, at all the elections,—national, State, and municipal,—the most unblushing frauds have been perpetrated, through the corruption of the ballot-box; and whereas, the purity or corruption of the ballot-box depends almost entirely upon the character of the judges of election for honesty or dishonesty; and whereas, in some of our precincts, latterly, the judges of said election have been selected from the most disreputable classes of society; and whereas, in our ward many of said judges have been indicted, and some of them convicted, for frauds upon the ballot-box, and especially have corruptions been perpetrated at the First and Second Precincts of said ward; and whereas, it has been claimed heretofore by the appointing power that respectable and property-owning citizens could not be induced to act as such judges, but whatever may have been the facts heretofore, the truth now is, that all respectable citizens of said ward are willing to accept and serve in such position, and, having secured the consent of the following-named citizens to act as judges if selected, we therefore indorse them as proper persons for such positions, and most earnestly solicit your honorable body to appoint such judges, independent of the question of partisan politics, from the list of names herewith presented, for their respective precincts. And we, your petitioners, respectfully request that, in justice and right, your honorable body will grant our petition.

First Precinct—Henry Laubenheimer, H. G. Medcalf, Louis Warlick, A. Kelder, Peter Mooney, Max. Becker, Edward Hanlon, M. Haffy.

Second Precinct—L. L. Wadsworth, L. A. White, Oscar Cobb, Thomas Howard, A. A. Lathrop, George W. Bittinger, J. W. Jenkins, F. M. Luce, James Walsh, E. F. Goble, A. H. Perkins.

Third Precinct—J. S. Dunham, Joseph Schuster, Henry Lamparter, *Adam Baer, J. H. Donlin, *John F. Scanlan.

Fourth Precinct—Joseph Kirkland, Henry C. Carver, Dwight J. Johnson, *George W. Webster, *Charles Cloyes, Charles N. Hammond, J. V. Clark, William J. Quan, *Edward Eames, William F. McLaughlin.

Fifth Precinct—Frank M. Blair, *William E. Strong, *W. M. Kirk, S. F. Wright, M. C. Noyes, *William H. Cobb, R. C. Hammill, Robert Sharp, Mason Woodruff, Henry Ainsworth.

Those marked with an asterisk were judges at last election.

Mr. Becker moved to lay on the table, which was lost by an almost unanimous vote.

The petition was then adopted without dissent.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Henry W. King, F. H. Winston, and A. H. Pence be constituted a committee to present the foregoing resolutions to the Council at its next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening next, after which some 300 names were signed to the petition relative to the judges of election.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the Grand Council of the Central Republican Club was held last evening at the Republican Headquarters, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets. Although not a very large number of members were present at the appointed hour of 8 o'clock, the President, Mr. W. T. Aldrich, called the meeting to order promptly.

Mr. W. K. Sullivan, from the Committee on Rules, reported a set of rules to the effect that the regular meetings of the Council should be held on the first Friday of each month, beginning at the hour of 2:30 p. m., and on the third Friday, beginning at 7:30 p. m. Special meetings could be called at any time by the Executive Committee, or the Council might adjourn to any specified time. The report also included an order of business, and provided that all resolutions not reported by a committee should be referred to their appropriate committees at the request of five members, and that any rule could be suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. On motion of ex-Ald. Moore, the report was adopted.

REPORTS.

The next business of the meeting was listening to reports from the various ward clubs. Mr. John Lyle King, from the First Ward, stated that no meeting of the Club had been held since the last meeting of the Council, but the general feeling on the part of the members was to put in nomination a good set of men for town officers. Mr. Boyce, from the Second Ward, spoke briefly, stating that there was nothing specially to report. Mr. Anthony, from the Third Ward, said that his Club had adopted a Constitution, and had commenced enrolling members. Mr. Williams, from the Fourth Ward, stated that they had become very well organized, and were holding well-attended meetings Saturday evenings. He had been instructed to present to the Grand Council a couple of resolutions. Mr. Clough, from the Fourth Ward, said that in twenty years he had never seen the time when so much interest had been shown by the citizens of his ward than at present, and the Council could depend upon a larger vote than had ever before been polled in the history of Republicanism. Col. Ricaby, from the Fifth Ward, made a statement to about the same effect, and said that the universal feeling of his ward was that the best men, unprofessional and not politicians, should be elected. Mr. Schmitz, from the Sixth Ward, said that there had been two Republican clubs in the ward, but they had during the past week united, and were now working together.

Mr. Vandepool, from the Seventh Ward, said that the Club in his ward had enrolled 140 members, and he thought the ward would do what it had never before done,—give a Republican majority. Mr. Taylor, from the Eighth Ward, said he had never seen such interest manifested. Mr. Mears, the other delegate, said that some ill-feeling existed on account of one of the delegates from the ward to the Central Committee, Mr. Graham, not being popular, and Mr. Craney, the other delegate, being also disliked. Mr. Stephens, from the Ninth Ward, said that one difficulty was encountered by his Club. There was no proper place for meeting. They had held two meetings, and considerable interest had been shown. Mr. Amberg, from the Tenth Ward, said that no meeting had been recently held. Mr. Moore, from the Thirteenth Ward, said that there had been an attempt to hold a meeting a few evenings previous, but it was not very successful. The people up there were not very enthusiastic at speech-making, but they were good at voting. Mr. Dixon, from the Fourteenth Ward, said that his Club numbered 150 members, and they intended to make a thorough canvass of the ward. Mr. McLinden, from the Fifteenth Ward, said that there was a good feeling in the ward, and interest was manifested.

Mr. Sittig, from the Sixteenth, said their ward was well organized, and had held a meeting the previous evening with an attendance of 350. Mr. Barker said that there were two clubs in the ward, but they worked harmoniously together, the only trouble being that some jealousy existed between the east and west sides of the ward on the question of Aldermen. Mr. Horn, from the Seventeenth, said that at the last two meetings there had been 135 members enrolled. There were two clubs, but they would probably unite. Mr. Bendig, from the Eighteenth Ward, stated that there was a good Club existing, and that they would assist in polling a heavy vote. Mr. Fergus, from the Twentieth Ward, said there was a meeting that evening at Turner-Hall.

Mr. Stephens moved that the Secretary be requested to communicate with the leading Republicans in the Eleventh Ward, urging them to take action in forming a Republican club.

Col. Ricaby objected to interfering with the domestic relations of any ward.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

The Executive Committee presented a series of resolutions denunciatory of the caucus system, offered by Mr. Root and published in THE TRIBUNE heretofore.

Mr. Anthony inquired whether the resolutions would prohibit any such action as had been taken by the Fourth Ward Club in electing delegates to the Grand Council. Their method had been to appoint a committee of five who at the next meeting presented twenty names, from which the club selected eight names.

Mr. Root did not think that the resolutions would interfere at all with any such action. The idea simply was to do away, as far as possible, with the primaries. He believed that the only fair way to conduct a convention was for delegates to come uninstructed.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Williams, King, Barker, and McGinness.

Mr. King offered an amendment to the effect that, with a view of carrying out the recommendations contained in the resolutions, the time of holding the primary election be extended so as to commence at 1 o'clock and continue until 6.

The report of the Executive Committee was adopted.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Root, from the Committee on Ward and Town Organization, presented the following:

The Committee on Ward and Town Organization, appreciating the importance of the approaching town meetings to be held on the first Tuesday in April, and realizing that the laws governing such town meetings may not be familiar to the public, have taken occasion to examine the law and to lay before you a brief abstract thereof concerning such points as may be material to those who desire to be informed in the premises, and therefore the following is submitted:

The statute applicable to Chicago is as follows: "In incorporated towns or in incorporated villages whose limits are co-extensive with the limits of a town, or in towns which lie wholly within the limits of an incorporated city, or in any organized town where the number of votes at the last preceding general election exceeded 300, the County Board may require one or more additional ballot-boxes and places for the reception of votes to be provided, which places shall be selected with reference to the convenience of the electors of the town, and shall designate at which of said polling-places the Town Clerk shall act as clerk of the election, and such polling-places, when so designated, shall be the place for transacting the miscellaneous business of the town, and when several places are so provided the electors present shall choose from their number one Assistant Moderator and one Assistant Clerk for such additional ballot-box, to receive the votes therein, who shall take the same oath and be subject to the same penalty as the Moderator and Clerk and shall be under the directions of the Moderator. At the closing of the polls, all the said ballot-boxes shall be brought together at the polling-place where the Town Clerk acts as Clerk of the election, and the votes shall be canvassed at the same time, and in the same manner, and returns thereof made the same as if all the votes had been cast in the same ballot-box. Where more than one voting-place shall be required by the County Board, it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to put up, in three of the most public places of the town, a notice of each of the places, etc. Where there shall be more than one polling-place in a town, the general meeting for transaction of business shall be held at the time hereafter mentioned at the polling-place where the Town Clerk acts as Clerk of the election."

The General Election laws shall apply at such town meetings. The Registry law does not apply.

"At 2 o'clock p. m. the polls shall be closed, the Moderator shall call the meeting to order for the transaction of miscellaneous business. When the miscellaneous business is finished the Moderator shall announce the polls open again for voting. The electors present at any time between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. shall be called to order by the Town Clerk, if there be one, but if there be none, or he is not present, then the voters may elect by acclamation one of their number, to preside as Chairman; they shall then proceed to choose one of their number to preside as Moderator. The Moderator shall have the same power as other judges of elections, and shall take an oath before the Town Clerk or other officers authorized to administer oaths."

At the town meetings outside of Cook County the voters, at 2 p. m., vote the town money, but in Cook County the following is the law:

"All moneys necessary to be raised in such towns [the three towns of Chicago] for town expenses shall be ascertained by the County Board, and the County Clerk shall extend the same," etc.

The General Election laws provide that they shall apply as far as practicable to all elections in the State, whether general, special, local, or municipal, except so far as they are modified or contradicted by other legal enactments.

For park taxes on the South Side, the amount is certified by the Park Commissioners to the County Clerk, who extends it, and nothing voted by the electors. On the North Side, the amount is not voted by the people, but is certified to the County Clerk by the corporate authorities. On the West Side, the Park Commissioners report to the corporate authority of the town the amount required, and the corporate authorities levy the amount and certify the same to the County Clerk, who extends it in the tax warrant.

In each town the Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace shall constitute a Board of Auditors.

The Moderator, Town Clerk, Assistant-Moderator, and Assistant-Town Clerk, at their respective polling-places, are the judges of election.

The Township Organization law is defective in not definitely providing for districts. But Sec. 68 of the law is as follows:

"The general law of the State in regard to election and qualification of voters shall apply to all elections to be held under this act, so far as the same may be applicable, except herein otherwise provided."

This was intended to cover any defects or deficiencies in the Township Organization act; it cannot be supposed that the Legislature intended to give a voter his choice of a dozen places in his town at which he might vote, or to permit him to go roaming around from poll to poll, getting his vote in as often as possible. Now, the Election law provides as follows: "Sec. 31. In counties under township organizations each town shall constitute an election precinct, but the County Board may divide any town into as many election districts as the convenience of the people may require, defining the same by distinct boundaries and numbers, and may from time to time designate the places at which elections shall be held at the places so designated."

Taking Sec. 68 of the law concerning township organization, together with Sec. 31, just quoted, and we find them not inconsistent with the law first quoted; that is, the law authorizes the County Board to fix several places for town-meetings in cities, and it is undoubtedly in the power and is the duty of the Board to designate districts, the same as in cases of general elections, but they cannot appoint the judges, for that is expressly provided for by the Moderator and Clerk.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that, in the

NOMINATION OF ALDERMEN,

each Ward Club be requested to fix a time for the nomination, when each Club shall select a committee of five to report not less than ten names to the Club, from which names the Club shall select nominees for Aldermen.

Mr. Clough opposed the resolutions, believing them to be antagonistic to those offered by the Executive Committee.

Col. Ricaby spoke in favor of the caucus system, claiming that the wrong lay in its abuse rather than its use.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

CITY CONVENTION.

Ex-Ald. Moore presented the following:

WHEREAS, There is now no constituted Republican Central Committee for the City of Chicago; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Cook County Central Republican Committee from the several wards of the city are hereby requested to act as a City Central Committee to call a City Convention for the purpose of nominating general city officers to be elected at the municipal election to be held on the 18th day of April next.

The resolution was adopted after a brief discussion.

Several resolutions offered by the delegates from the Fourth Ward were referred to the Executive Committee.

DIETING PRISONERS.

Mr. Clough presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Cook County Central Republican Club is organized to promote the principles of the Republican party, among which is an honest and economical administration of public affairs; and

WHEREAS, It was intended by the Republican party at the last county election in Cook County as at previous elections to put forward candidates for the various offices who would by their official acts aid in this object; and

WHEREAS, The statutes of the State provide that the Sheriff shall be allowed for dieting each prisoner such compensation to cover the actual costs as may be fixed by the County Board, but such compensation shall not be considered a part of the fees of the office; and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners did, in 1875, fix such compensation at 30 cents per capita per day, and the Sheriff continued to feed the prisoners without rendering bills for actual cost of the same, and

WHEREAS, The members of the County Board elected by the Republican voters at the last election did, on the 21st day of Febuary, 1876, by their votes, in conjunction with a large majority of such Board, raise such price from 30 cents to 35 cents per day; therefore

Resolved, That the votes and acts of such Commissioners and a majority of the Board in adding to the burdensome taxation of the many to increase the gain of one public officer meets the unqualified condemnation of this Club, and that we, in the interest of the tax-payers of the county, protest against such acts, and most respectfully suggest to the constituents of such Commissioner, that they request their representatives to either resign or desist from misrepresenting by their official acts the interests of the people of the county, already burdened with taxes.

Col. Ricaby spoke against the resolution, defending the management of the jail, and claiming that 35 cents a day was no more than the Sheriff ought to be allowed.

Mr. Clough responded vehemently, stating that the actual cost of dieting the prisoners in the jail was not more than 10 cents. He had a letter in his pocket from an official connected with the Insane Asylum, which stated that the actual cost of dieting the inmates was 8½ cents.

Mr. Armstrong followed, claiming that the increase of the Sheriff's allowance amounted to $20,000 a year.

Col. Ricaby acknowledged that he was attorney for Sheriff Agnew, but desired to say that he was not thereby in league with that official to cheat the people. He was as good a Republican as any in the room.

The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

MINOR MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Democratic Club met last evening at No. 491 South Halsted street, M. B. Bailey presiding. Immediately after calling the meeting to order a select number withdrew into a rear room, locked the door after them to the exclusion of the Club proper, and proceeded to business on the basis that nine constituted a quorum. The crowd outside howled for admission, and finally became so indignant at the treatment they were receiving that they organized an independent meeting on their own account. This was addressed by Messrs. Fleming and Collins, both inimical to the Hildreth faction. In a short time the select portion of the Club made its appearance and announced that they had elected as delegates to the West Town Convention Andrew Enzenbacher, M. Ryan, Max Schueller, Thomas McQueeny, M. B. Bailey, E. Murphy, William O'Connell, Thomas J. Fitzgerald; and at large, Matt Fleming, R. Collins, Thomas Cullen, C. L. Nieheff, John O'Brien.

The rest of the time was consumed by political bickering among the various candidates. When they adjourned it was to meet in one week at the corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue.

INDEPENDENTS.

The Seventh Ward Independent Club met last evening at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets. Mr. John Green introduced a resolution calling upon the Aldermen of the ward to issue a call for an election of Mayor at the regular spring election, and the motion to adopt was carried amidst huzzas.

Dr. Clark then spoke at some length on the morality that should be infused into politics, and the Club adjourned to meet again Tuesday night.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Democratic Club met last evening at No. 210 Blue Island avenue.

A special Committee for the purpose reported a Constitution and by-laws which were duly adopted.

Some misunderstanding arose regarding the instructions furnished by the Democratic Central Committee, which, being finally settled, the Club proceeded with the business.

The Secretary read a resolution adopted by the Twelfth Ward Club at a recent meeting, requesting the appointment of delegates to a West Town Convention. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Club then adjourned for one week.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Republicans of the new Twelfth Ward held a meeting at Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, last evening, Judge Polley in the chair.

The first business of the meeting was the enrolling of names of members. Twenty-four gentlemen joined, and testified to their earnestness in the cause by paying $1 each toward defraying the current expenses.

On motion of Mr. Jacob Gross, the chair appointed G. W. Newcombe and Mr. Raleigh a committee to select the names of twelve gentlemen from whom the delegates to the Town Convention should be selected.

The Committee retired and returned with the names of A. Franklin, R. Cleveland, B. S. Critchell, J. B. Keeler, A. L. Morrison, D. Worthington, J. C. Polley, E. B. Baldwin, Alexander White, R. E. Jenkins, P. Amick, and F. J. Welch. Messrs. Baldwin, White, Amick, Critchell, Keeler, and Worthington were elected.

Mr. Jenkins said that since the Aldermanic elections were so near at hand, he moved the Club take some action in that direction.

The Chair said that some action should be taken, but that the election of town officers came first, and it should be first attended to.

Mr. Critchell suggested that the Republican candidates for Alderman be selected in the same way that the delegates to the Convention had been.

Mr. Buckley moved that there be no primary election held by the Republicans for nominating their Aldermen. The motion was carried after considerable debate.

T. E. Ferrier introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Aldermen of the Twelfth Ward are requested to vote in the Council to call an election for Mayor in April next.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned till two weeks from to-night at 8 p. m. in the same hall.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening at Svea Hall, No. 285 Larrabee street. Mr. Hugh Ritchie called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. A. Boese as Chairman pro tem., who was unanimously elected.

Mr. Boese said the meeting had been called for the purpose of forming a club for the ward, and to elect permanent officers and delegates to the Grand Council.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to nominate permanent officers reported as follows:

President—Valentine Ruh.
Vice-Presidents—Fredrich Witte, William Schnabel, Fritz Prillman, Albert Boese.
Secretary—Max Sonnenshein.
Treasurer—F. Lisenbarth.
Executive Committee—James Kelly, Henry Mengel, Abraham Stnegli, Adam Dill, Frederick Rayman, Philip Steinmueller, Hiram Barber, Jr., Andrew Miller, and the President.
Delegates to the Grand Council—Louis Schaffner and George V. Verbeck.

The report was adopted.

The Committee also submitted a Constitution and By-Laws, which, after a section had been added that each member of the Club should pay $1 initiation fee, was adopted.

After speeches by several gentlemen on the importance of the spring elections, the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Ward Democratic Centennial Club held a meeting at No. 171 Townsend street, Mr. P. Farrell in the chair. No business of importance was transacted, nor were there any windows broken this time. Judging by the remarks made, the ten Centennial Democrats present were all willing to sacrifice themselves for the ward and become candidates for Aldermen.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

A meeting of the Independent Cook County Greenback Club was held at the Tremont House last evening.

The object of the meeting was not clearly defined, and the only business the Chair could announce was speech-making—a thing peculiar to organizations of the kind. This brought a representative of the Sixth Ward to his feet, who was exceedingly enthusiastic, and who gave vent to his spirits by assuring the gathering that his ward wanted more greenbacks.

Col. A. J. Grover followed in a less enthusiastic but more considerate address, in which he reviewed the origin and progress of the political parties of the past, from which he made the deduction that the Independent party was the party of the future.

Messrs. DeWolf, Wood, and others made speeches of great length, which served to prolong the meeting to a late hour.

Reports were received from several wards of the city as to the progress of ward organizations.

Messrs. Burdick, McLaughlin, and Hill were appointed a committee to secure a hall for future meetings, after which they adjourned for one week.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

BRISTOW FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

LINCOLN, Ill., March 8.—That recent developments in the political affairs of the country are subjects for the serious consideration of every true friend of his Government we apprehend every person will admit. Will the Republican party wisely heed the circumstances and profit by them?

The downfall of a Cabinet officer is not a mere matter for gossip during a week, month, or year. It is a national calamity, a disgrace that all the people ought to feel, and every true man, regardless of party ties, feels deeply humiliated in consequence of it.

For those who can only regard it from a party standpoint, and grieve or rejoice only in proportion to the use that can be made of the calamity to strengthen one party or weaken another, we can but feel supreme contempt.

That a portion of Democrats in Congress did regard it a great bonanza, that could, by skillful management, be made to yield much party treasure, is very evident. They immediately seized and commenced to work it for that purpose.

Knowing that the late high, but then fallen, ruined, and disgraced, functionary had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted, they, without thought as to the jurisdiction of the Senate to adjudicate upon articles of impeachment, preferred them against one who held no office. The House of Representatives adopted resolutions to impeach the late Secretary of War, one who was probably a Democrat, may have been a Republican, and whether the one or the other, had been a high official in an Administration that they despised.

The lightning did not, however, strike the Republican party, as was intended. The Republican members, being honest representatives of a party that was honest, and loathing the individual criminals who claimed with them party affiliation, placed themselves properly on the record, notwithstanding the hot haste with which the impeachment prosecution had been inaugurated.

If an amusing thought could be indulged in connection with the humiliating circumstances, we might smile at the ideas that seemed a few hours later to have entered the muddled brains of some of the Democrats.

One branch of the punishment could not be inflicted. The other—that of disqualification to hold office in the future—was a character of lightning that would strike a score or hundred of their political friends. The principal witness, without whose evidence they did not then know the impeachment prosecution could be sustained, was for some reason paid for his attendance and discharged. He was thus tacitly invited to leave the country, and promptly acted upon it. The principal object of the impeachment, being probably to influence the spring elections, had been accomplished.

They seemed to be forcibly impressed with different ideas, and began to consider that there was after all no urgent necessity for pressing the impeachment of the late Secretary; that the laws were ample in their jurisdiction and power to punish: the crime was so recent that no statute of limitation would bar the prosecution, and unfortunately for the friends, whom they would desire to have exempted from punishment, no limitation to an impeachment had been provided. But enough on this question.

We again ask, Will the Republican party wisely heed the circumstances by which the Government and the party are surrounded and profit by them?

The political contest of the Centennial year will be a memorable one. It is destined to be an aggressive party war. Every inch of ground will be hotly contested. The parties will be the Republican and the Bourbon Democracy. The latter will probably make their last effort to obtain complete control of the Government. One party that stood by the Government during the dark days of treason, and preserved it against those who sought to destroy its life; the other a party that, as a party, said the war to crush treason and preserve the Government "was a failure," and who said of the Union, "Let it slide." One a party in whose ranks stand the one-armed and one-legged soldiers who were maimed in the struggle to preserve the nation's life; the party under whose protection are arrayed thousands of widows and orphans, made so by the death of husbands and fathers killed by those who would have destroyed the best Government ever vouchsafed to man. An honest party that proclaims its integrity by boldly punishing the dishonest, regardless of their position or party affiliations. A party that, in its grace and magnanimity, has amnestied and condoned the crimes of thousands of traitors against the Government. Against this is arrayed the party that have sent fourscore of those amnestied Rebels to Congress, upon the floor of that hall where traitors, in the winter of 1861-'2, flaunted their treason in the face of the Government, and finally bid it adieu to engage in its destruction; we now find them the apologists of unrepentant and unpardoned traitors.

Will the Republican party, in the coming contest, prove recreant to the country and Government? Will it forget its record written in blood upon thousands of pages of its history? Will it ignore the proud associations of the past, the patriotism of the great struggle? Will it surrender in a contest merely political what its enemies failed to wrest from it by the ordeal of war, and go back upon the traditions and glory of its party?

For one I say no. I by no means, however, say that the degradation is impossible. My emphatic negative is based upon the confidence I have in the wisdom and patriotism of the party; its ability and determination to select as its standard-bearers the best, wisest, and most prudent men, men whose ability is acknowledged to be pre-eminent, and whose reputation for honesty is above suspicion. Those who can best unite all the people who are opposed to Democracy, and who will not be obnoxious to honest men of any party.

Who is the proper man for the first position? The answer is, "The man who possesses all the proper qualifications, and can obtain the most votes." But who can obtain the most votes? The answer to this question is, in one sense, very plain. The man whose record has never been blurred by any suspicion, who has a National reputation, who is known to be a statesman, honest, capable, and popular with those who have never faltered in their devotion to their party principles; the man who in addition to these qualities is least hated by honest Democrats. This is, however, not naming the man. Viewing the question from that reasonable standpoint, that man is BEN BRISTOW, now Secretary of the Treasury.

I do not mean to say that none of the active aspirants for the Presidency could be elected. I do, however, know that the race is destined to be close, and we cannot afford to run the risk of selecting even a popular, capable, and patriotic statesman in preference to another equally capable and patriotic, and possessing more popularity.

I am aware that much less is being said or written for Bristow than for others. For this there is a very plain reason. He is saying nothing for himself, and asking no person to do so in his behalf. His position does not bring him before the people upon the rostrum or in the halls of legislation, hence he is not adorned by the trapping and tinsel that attaches to popular politicians, or awarded the eclat that attaches to those who sustain themselves in popular debate.

Bristow is devotedly engaged in discharging the difficult duties of his office, unearthing fraud and managing the finances of the country.

We do not even treat him as a candidate, and do not know that he is one. Whether he is or not, the nomination is for the people to make through their delegates to the Convention. We hope that body will act wisely and discreetly, ignoring personal preferences, if they have any, for the general good.

The Republican party is largely composed of reading, thinking men, and he who aspires to be a leader among them, must in a large degree be led by them.

It is probable that were the Convention held to-day, it would be largely controlled by politicians, and Bristow would not receive the nomination. The nominee would be the favorite probably of those who do the active party work,—the politicians,—yet there is little doubt that Bristow is the favorite of the great body of the people. If nominated he can obtain all the votes that would be given to any other nominee, and many thousands that would not be given to any other Republican.

I have personally known Bristow since his boyhood. His father, the Hon. Francis M. Bristow, was a lawyer of eminent ability, a prominent statesman, twice elected to Congress; was a member of the convention that revised the constitution of Kentucky, and a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. Better than all, he was a pure Christian gentleman. Often has it been said of him, "He is a model man."

His son Ben is no less a model. His record in public and private life is excellent. As a wise attorney, he rendered valuable service to the country as Solicitor-General for the United States and attorney for the Government in Kentucky. His record as a soldier is without blot or blemish. The crowning act of his life is of the present time, and pertains to his official career as Secretary of the Treasury. All the people know it. He is the prominent reformer in a party of reform.

The people need not be informed that the direction of President Grant given in connection with the prosecutions for whisky frauds, "Let no guilty man escape," touched in the mind of his Secretary a responsive chord. With Roman firmness, he would administer the Government and guard the Treasury.

The necessity of reform in Washington life is needed. We must get back to the economical times of a half century ago. This must necessarily be done by the influence and example of those occupying high official position. That Bristow possesses the inclination and nerve to inaugurate such reform there can be no doubt.

The prominent points, however, that pre-eminently qualify Secretary Bristow for the Presidency are his undoubted patriotism, statesmanship, integrity, penetration to comprehend the right and always to do it; his conservative view of every question of economy, and unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

It matters very little where the right man lives,—whether in the East, West, or centre of the country. Bristow and Blaine or Conkling or Dix would make an excellent ticket. Should it not be deemed impolitic to place a Northwestern man on the ticket with Bristow, I would prefer Oglesby, and I think a ticket composed of Bristow and our own gallant Dick would be the strongest that could be nominated. W. B. J.

BLAINE AND WASHBURNE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ATLANTA, Ill., March 8.—The Republicans in this part of the State heartily indorse the suggestion of "W. H. B." in reference to the candidates the Republicans should nominate. Blaine is their choice for President, and I think Washburne for Governor would carry the full strength of the party, especially the German vote. He is the strongest man now before the people. Respectfully, W. H. M.

STATE POLITICS.

BEVERIDGE WILL NOT DO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 9.—The recent developments of official corrruption in Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago, should stimulate the people to greater care in the selection of candidates for offices of trust and responsibility. I am aware of the discouragements to be met with at the start in this work of reform, for who does not know how difficult it has been in times past to secure the services of the right kind of men, or to elect such men when their consent to serve has been secured; and who does not know how difficult it has been to secure the appointment of worthy men to office, even with the indorsement of our best citizens, if their credentials lacked the names of A. C. Hesing, Jake Rehm, and two or three other party leaders who are not yet under indictment (but, in the opinion of some, ought to be)? There can be no doubt parties have been run too long by rings and cliques, who have grown rich by office-brokerage. Let the people now determine to select their own candidates, with sole reference to their fitness to discharge the duties of the office they are selected to fill.

I quite agree with THE TRIBUNE that it is better to oppose the nomination of an objectionable candidate than to remain silent until after the nomination is made and then oppose his election, especially if the election occurs at the same time as the Presidential election, when an unfortunate nomination for State office may defeat the Republican ticket in the State, and the loss of the State may occasion the defeat of the Republican candidate for President.

In view of the possible consequences of an unwise nomination of candidates, is it prudent for the Republican party in Illinois to nominate John L. Beveridge as their Governor? Is his official record as Acting Governor such as the Republican party can indorse? Aside from his liberal exercise of the pardoning power, which has been criticised by THE TRIBUNE (none too severely, I submit), and his apparent disloyalty to the Republican party last fall in advising the *Post and Mail* to support A. C. Hesing for County Treasurer against Mr. Huck, who was the regular Republican candidate, the Acting Governor has no claims upon the sympathies and support of the Chicago Republicans,—having ignored Chicago interests and Chicago Republicans throughout his official term as Acting Governor—notably in his disregard of the appeals of Chicago merchants for an honest administration of the Railroad and Warehouse laws; in his appointment of inefficient, if not incompetent, Warehouse and Railroad Commissions; in his appointment of incompetent, if not dishonest, Chief Grain Inspectors, and this, too, against the remonstrances of many of our best merchants (who took pains to explain to him their objections), thereby imperiling that important Chicago interest.

I respectfully submit, Mr. Editor, that the Republican party cannot indorse Acting-Governor Beveridge's record consistently without indorsing the late Secretary Belknap's record, and the Whisky Ring as well. A REPUBLICAN.

OHIO COLORED MEN.

CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—Pursuant to a call issued by the Executive Committee of the National Central Convention of Colored Editors, held at Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1875, a number of representative Ohio colored men met here in Convention to-day. It was decided to apportion the number of delegates from Ohio to the National Convention, to be held at Nashville, between Toledo, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Columbus, allowing one to each city. Among other business, an address to the colored people of the State was adopted. The address indorses the propriety of holding the National Convention, and declared that civil and political interests of all citizens of the United States are identical, without regard to color, and that if all these whose business it is to interpret and execute the organic laws of the country would respect their oaths of office, the rights of all citizens would be equally conserved; that the colored people cannot afford to make themselves, or permit others to make them, a separate element in politics. The address also indorses the Republican party, declaring it has proved itself the party of liberty and the friend of the colored man; that while the Republican party has been plundered by thieves, it has the integrity to expose and bring to justice those who have been guilty of malfeasance in office. It also deprecates the tone of some leading Republican journals of Mississippi on the disorders prevalent in the South, wherein it is claimed that the ignorance of the colored voters has brought about the result; also deprecating the position of the Administration relative to the late election in this State as tending to restore political power to the conservative element; also condemning the United States Senate for refusing to admit Pinchback to a seat in that body, but declares that even this has not shaken the faith of the colored men in the Republican party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UTAH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SALT LAKE, March 9.—The Utah Territorial Republican Convention to-day, which elected ex-Chief-Justice McKean and Secretary Black as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, gave them no instructions as to casting their votes. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of Gen. Grant as regards Utah, and called upon the Republican party to make good its promise at its birth to extinguish slavery and polygamy.

THE GREENBACK MEN.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 9.—The friends of an honest administration of the Government, and of a practical, just, and immediate reform in our currency, in convention assembled, to-day nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Charles Atwater; Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Gillette; Secretary of State, Lucien V. Penny; Treasurer, Loren P. Judd; Comptroller, John H. Peck.

The resolutions adopted demand the unconditional repeal of the Resumption law; the practical abolition of the National Bank system; the receipt of greenbacks for customs, and the issue of bonds interconvertible with greenbacks, and bearing a rate of interest sufficiently low to keep them, and consequently greenbacks, at a par with gold. They strongly oppose Senator Sherman's thirty-year bond bill, which passed the Senate on Feb. 25.

REPUBLICANS AT PAXTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., March 9.—Pursuant to a call signed by many Republicans in this place, about seventy-five of our citizens met at the Court-House for the purpose of forming a Republican Club. John Kelley was chosen Chairman, and N. E. Stevens, editor of the *Record*, Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and it will report at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. O. H. Frew, F. L. Cook, and N. E. Stevens. All of the speakers are in favor of greenbacks as a currency, opposed to inflation, in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, and are of opinion that there are other important questions besides the currency to be considered in the coming campaign.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day resolved to issue a call for a State Convention April 26 to elect delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

THE UTAH REPUBLICANS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 9.—James B. McKean and George A. Black were to-day elected as delegates from Utah to the National Republican Convention.

A CHARTER ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 9.—The charter election at Portland resulted in the success of the Citizens' ticket against the Democratic.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. Garfield swears he is a Hayes man.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, is for Blaine.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is ingratiating himself with the inflationists of his State.

Gov. Tilden has not yet brought to justice the officers who connived at the escape of Tweed.

Judge Hoar would not have accepted the Secretaryship of War if it had been tendered him.

Private Dalzell is after the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio District.

A rumor of Babcock's resignation comes to hand. "Glory to God; regards to Babcock."—*Worcester (Mass.) Press.*

Henry Wilson wanted to have all public men independently rich or independently poor. There are not many of either class.

Gen. Sherman told a St. Louis reporter that he would decline a nomination for the Presidency, "even if it were unanimous and enthusiastic."

It is Bristow's turn to loom; and he's looming. The politicians in Washington are against him to a man; and that is why the people are taking him up.

Mr. Dana is the sixth citizen of Massachusetts honored with the position of Minister to England. That State has been clear in this great office eighteen years out of ninety.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph* says there is a growing feeling among Republicans is favor of the nomination of Secretary Bristow for President.

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Lickean and George A. Black were to-day elected as delegates from Utah to the National Republican Convention.

A CHARTER ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 9.—The charter election at Portland resulted in the success of the Citizens' ticket against the Democratic.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. Garfield swears he is a Hayes man.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, is for Blaine.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is ingratiating himself with the inflationists of his State.

Gov. Tilden has not yet brought to justice the officers who connived at the escape of Tweed.

Judge Hoar would not have accepted the Secretaryship of War if it had been tendered him.

Private Dalzell is after the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio District.

A rumor of Babcock's resignation comes to hand. "Glory to God; regards to Babcock."—*Worcester (Mass.) Press.*

Henry Wilson wanted to have all public men independently rich or independently poor. There are not many of either class.

Gen. Sherman told a St. Louis reporter that he would decline a nomination for the Presidency, "even if it were unanimous and enthusiastic."

It is Bristow's turn to loom; and he's looming. The politicians in Washington are against him to a man; and that is why the people are taking him up.

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DINNERS OF THE FUTURE.

Pork and Beef Packed in Chicago Last Winter—Interesting and Instructive Comparisons.

There Were Gathered to Their Fathers 1,568,747 Hogs;

And 63,783 Cattle Were Salted and Barreled.

Something Concerning Prices, for the Benefit of the Housekeeper.

Messrs. Cowles & Dunkley, in their *Commercial Report and Market Review* of yesterday, give a full statement of the work of hog-packing in Chicago during the past regular season, including the months of November, December, January, and February. We extract the following,—turning pounds into tons, in most cases, as being more convenient:

HOGS.

During the packing season proper—from Nov. 1 to March 1—there were packed in this city 1,568,747 head of hogs, against 1,645,756 head for regular season of 1874-'75, a decrease of 77,009 head. The average weight this season is 216.19 pounds, against 212.23 pounds last season, an increase of 3.96 pounds. The average yield of lard is 35.82 pounds, against 37.38 pounds last year, a decrease of 1.56 pounds per hog. The latter will surprise many, but it is what the returns show.

The number of hogs cut in October was 125,840.

At the beginning of the packing season of 1875-'76, the majority of operators—including packers, speculators, and consumers—were well aware that the stock of product of the former season's manufacture was small, not only here in Chicago, but throughout the country. They also knew that statistics emanating from official headquarters at Washington (the Agricultural Bureau) showed that the hog crop was short in the West, in six leading Western States alone—Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska—the decrease from the year previous being 1,300,000 head. But figures from the same source the year previous showed even a greater discrepancy, while the number of hogs packed in the West was larger than on any previous season. This caused operators to fear a "long" crop, the fact that throughout the summer months hogs were bringing good prices, feed was relatively cheap and declining, and besides there was assured a large crop of corn with which to feed late hogs, all showed that there was every incentive for producers to raise hogs, and consequently liberal receipts were naturally expected. The result, however, showed that the hog crop was short, the packing throughout the country, including the falling off of receipts East, aggregating something over 1,000,000 head, or 175,000,000 lbs of product, calculating that the hogs would average 175 lbs net per head. (We estimate the average weight small on account of increased weights this season, which will make up in pounds some that is lost in head.) This is a very important feature. The shortage is to be accounted for in two ways, viz.: The close marketing of hogs during the summer months, which was induced by high prices, and deaths by cholera. This latter cuts a very important figure in the aggregate supply without doubt, and while it is claimed by some that this disease only affected *pigs*, it is not disclaimed that *pigs* make *hogs* if life is vouchsafed them, hence the claim that a large number of hogs died of cholera is legitimate. Prior to this positive conclusion in the minds of the mass,—and this positive conclusion was not reached until the latter part of January,—it was generally anticipated that the run of hogs would be large. The reason this conclusion was not arrived at prior to the time above stated, is attributable to a remarkable stretch of soft weather, which kept the country roads in an almost impassable condition, thus preventing producers from getting their hogs to market, for it was almost impossible to drive them, and very difficult to cart them to railway stations. The season of the year warranted calculations being made that the roads would be in a regular wintry condition,—passable, at any rate,—but, inasmuch as the winter throughout was the mildest known for many years, and the roads the worst, there was no possible opportunity to test the available supply of hogs ready for market; hence operators were left to draw their own conclusions without any positive basis from which to calculate. A glance at the current of prices of product given in another column shows very clearly the truth of the statements above set forth. Had operators known early in the season what they learned about the latter part of January, the course of prices would no doubt have been very different. Our receipts for the four months this year, live and dressed, are 488,66[illegible] head less than for the same period the preceding season. Owing to comparatively small daily receipts of hogs, and an active competition among buyers, prices of hogs throughout average relatively high, so high, indeed, that it is questionable if our packers have made much money, as it was generally claimed that the raw material cost more money, approximately, than could be obtained for the manufactured product, though owing to a very positive advance in prices of product during the last six weeks of the season those who had carried their property along no doubt made some money. A careful computation shows that the average prices of packing hogs in the Chicago market during the season of 1875-'76 was $7.24 per 100 pounds, against $6.72 in 1874-'75, and $4.78 in 1873-'74,—an increase in cost this season over last of 52 cents per 100 pounds, and over two seasons ago of $2.46 per 100 pounds. The average price of mess pork during the season was $19.90 per barrel, against $18.70 the season previous; of lard, $12.30 per 100 pounds this season, against $13.23 last season, while meats have averaged ½@1 cent per pound higher this season than last. Mess pork closes $3.30 per barrel higher than last season at the same time; lard is 40 cents per 100 pounds lower, and meats are 1¼ cents per pound higher on shoulders and 1¾ @2 cents per pound higher on sides.

Taken as a whole, the hog-packing season of 1875-'76 must be set down as not particularly satisfactory either to packers, middle-men, or consumers. To be sure, there has been a very fair consumptive demand for the product both on foreign and domestic account throughout the winter months, if we except the latter part of February, and as a result stocks of product are not large at any point in the country. At the same time it is questionable if high prices for hog products can be maintained. The ordinary laborer is the greatest consumer of pork, and it is a grave question whether beef, poultry, and game, being relatively cheaper than pork, will not be substituted for hog products. In our own country we know that general business has not yet recovered from the financial eruption of September, 1873; many of the larger manufactories of the country are running on short time, and many others are closed; wages are comparatively low, and economy is an absolute necessity in every household outside the wealthy. At present prices current hog products must be classed with the luxuries, and it is very probable that some substitute will be found for it. It is true, however, that so far, high prices do not seem to play an important part, but there is an evident disposition on the part of dealers to operate very carefully. It is no doubt true that the supply of hogs for the summer market is small; this is warranted by the returns made by the Agricultural Bureau; but the corn crop of 1875 was a large if not a very good one, and certain it is there is every possible inducement for farmers to raise hogs, for hogs have been exceedingly profitable for the last two years, and it will be strange indeed if the inducements offered does not result in an increased production. Besides this is the fact that if the hogs can be got, and at remunerative prices, summer packing will no doubt be carried on extensively at this point, so that with cheap corn and plenty of feed there should be a fair supply of hogs received during the summer months, the chances certainly favor lower prices. Notwithstanding the shortage now, we calculate that there is a limit to which consumers will go when they can save money by buying other meat. At the close of the season there was a general withdrawal of foreign orders so far as this market is concerned; this is an important feature at this time. Notwithstanding all this, however, it is probable that our packers have made some money during the season, and while it is very probable that, in a pecuniary point of view, it is numbered with one of the poor seasons, there is a consolation and a pleasure in the fact that ordinarily the packing business, in the past, at least, has been remunerative.

In connection with this packing report it is proper to note that within the last year or two a material change has occurred in supplying the foreign demand. At the present time there are no less than seven "English" packing-houses at this point. These houses are owned and operated generally by Englishmen, and the great bulk of the product made by them is shipped direct to the Continent, mainly to Liverpool, and, inasmuch as these houses are run the year round, they form an important item in connection with the trade. Formerly it was customary to purchase on the floors of the Board of Trade through commission merchants, but the establishment of these houses has done away in a great measure with this feature, within the last two years, hence there are relatively few purchases reported on foreign account. Light hogs are generally purchased, and they are manufactured, very nearly entirely, into those cuts which are generally classed "English."

THE NUMBER PACKED, AND BY WHOM.

The following table shows the number of hogs cut by the different packing firms:

Packers.	Live.	Dres'd.	Total.
Armour & Co.	228,133	......	228,133
Allerton Packing Co.	75,856	......	75,856
Botsford H. & Co.	109,266	......	109,266
Burt, Murphey & Co.	60,610	......	60,610
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	19,899	......	19,899
Brinkworth & Co.	2,470	1,994	4,464
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co.	305,823	......	305,823
Culbertson, Blair & Co.	53,935	......	53,935
Cooy & Co.	23,791	......	23,791
Chapin, E. D. & Co.	11,776	......	11,776
Crosby, I. F.	15,223	......	15,223
Davies, Atkinson & Co.	61,971	......	61,971
Doud, Levi B. & Co.	26,769	......	26,769
Davis Bros.	......	3,500	3,500
Fowler Bros.	148,247	......	148,247
Flanagan & Andrews	23,294	......	23,294
Higgins, Geo. W. & Co.	84,199	......	84,199
Latham, Frank	24,413	......	24,413
Lees, Hendricks & Co.	......	2,320	2,320
Meyers, E. H. & Co.	32,052	......	32,052
Morrell, John & Co.	20,536	......	20,536
Oliver, R. M. & Co.	500	3,996	4,496
Perkins, Fay & Co.	12,591	......	12,591
Ricker, S. A. & Co.	56,778	......	56,778
Schoeneman, S. & Co.	13,707	738	14,445
Seavey & Co.	14,630	......	14,630
Squires, J. P. & Co.	10,000	......	10,000
Tobey & Booth	70,311	......	70,311
Thallon, John	32,292	......	32,292
Underwood & Co.	3,866	306	4,172
Other Houses	3,808	9,214	13,020
Totals	1,546,179	22,568	1,568,747
Packing of season 1874-'75	1,727,516	24,067	1,751,583
Packing of season 1873-'74	1,505,806	34,045	1,539,851
Packing of season 1872-'73	1,353,498	48,541	1,402,039
Packing of season 1871-'72	1,121,295	195,955	1,217,250
Packing of season 1870-'71	[illegible]	120,549	[illegible]
Packing of season 1869-'70	673,501	14,001	687,492
Packing of season 1868-'69	546,527	51,427	597,954
Packing of season 1867-'68	689,186	104,756	792,942

†Included 105,787 head packed in October.

THE PRODUCT.

The following was the product of the past three seasons:

	1875-'6.	1874-'5.	1873-'4.
Average weight, lbs	216.19	212.23	218.50
Average yield lard, lbs	35.82	37.38	37.30
Clear pork, brls	3,535	4,286	4,620
Mess pork, brls	200,194	216,367	174,621
M. O. pork, brls	290	1,337	1,162
Prime mess, brls	15,195	15,528	15,062
Extra prime mess, brls	6,117	9,749	4,480
Family and butt, brls	9,668	13,705	1,369
Total pork, brls	234,999	260,972	198,385
Lard, tcs	169,756	198,488	179,189
Shoulders, tons	12,356	15,400	16,993
S. P. shoulders, tcs	1,884	3,145	
Green hams, tons	11,000	11,799	12,908
Long cut hams, tons	8,729	6,219	5,272
Short cut hams, tons	115		
Staffordshire, tons	915	927	216
S. P. Staffordshire, tcs	32,054	40,078	34,537
Cumberlands, tons	4,893	3,743	4,221
Short clear, tons	7,957	11,893	12,652
Long clear, tons	16,728	12,720	11,398
Short ribs, tons	18,299	16,022	17,365
Long ribs, tons	799	677	586
Rib sides, tons	970	180	200
Stretfords, tons	1,616	1,898	1,453
S. Staffordshire, tons	3,794	4,229	1,073
Irish cut, tons	710	588	......
Yorkshires, tons	1,360	809	......
Birminghams, tons	835	237	......
Wiltshires, tons	860	650	271
Singed bacon, tons	......	760	......
Bellies, tons	555	868	309
Backs, tons	182	221	......
Total middles, etc., tons	60,261	54,793	47,846

The average weight multiplied into the number, for each year, shows a falling off to the extent of 5,066 tons, or 2.9 per cent.

AVERAGE PRICES.

The following were the average prices of two seasons; the price on hogs is taken on packing grades only:

	1875-'6.	1874-'5.
Hogs, per 100 lbs	$ 7.24	$ 6.72
Mess pork, per brl	19.90	18.70
Lard, per 100 lbs	12.30	13.23
S. P. hams, per lb	11½	10¾
D. S. shoulders	7¾	6½
D. S. short ribs	10⅛	9⅛
D. S. short clear	10⅛	9¼

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of provisions from this city during the two packing seasons were:

	1875-'6.	1874-'5.
Pork, lbs	106,448	129,826
Lard, tcs	125,663	130,310
S. P. hams, tcs	24,735	28,066
G. hams, pcs	621,474	578,944
Shoulders, tons	8,922	9,972
Middles, lbs	77,934	68,676

The foreign exports from the undermentioned ports were:

From—	Pork, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.
New York	63,687	44,257,811	69,064,270
Boston	11,122	2,620,295	26,621,552
Portland	2,780	4,236,483	11,807,145
Montreal	331	......	740,900
Philadelphia	2,606	4,102,539	18,878,190
Baltimore	5,499	4,458,488	1,847,277
New Orleans	193	295,480	116,000
Total Nov. 1 to Feb. 26	88,218	59,971,091	149,074,674
Corres. time 1874-'75	77,155	75,155,470	123,728,039

STOCKS.

The following were the stocks of provisions in Chicago at the dates named, as reported by B. F. Howard, Esq., Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

	March 5, 1876.	March 15, 1875.	March 5, 1874.
Clear pork, brls	455	416	347
Mess pork, brls	127,995	129,364	113,789
M. O. pork, brls	114	575	113
Prime mess pork, brls	3,294	3,646	310
Family mess pork, brls	1,665	2,300	......
Extra prime pork, brls	3,133	4,839	825
Lard, tcs	67,106	72,110	101,460
S. P. hams, tcs	34,264	44,458	36,952
S. P. hams, brls	......	1,810	......
Bacon hams, pcs	1,000	55,000	......
Staffordshire hams, lbs	408,690	25,079	......
Long cut hams, lbs	2,220,193	1,738,300	1,523,693
S. P. shoulders, tcs	2,273	400	1,232
D. S. shoulders, lbs	6,810,973	11,306,867	12,938,869
Rough sides, lbs	......	1,785	115,767
Cumberland sides, lbs	1,103,277	1,346,276	1,463,784
Long clear sides, lbs	3,078,198	5,071,009	2,710,210
Short clear sides, lbs	3,611,183	7,961,879	7,256,948
Short rib sides, lbs	14,867,383	9,315,989	12,890,301
Long rib sides, lbs	266,464	170,000	315,310
Staffordshire sides, lbs	1,018,441	1,159,300	550,587
Stretfords sides, lbs	639,540	904,295	256,963
Wiltshire sides, lbs	540,278	359,500	120,574
Yorkshire sides, lbs	421,081	......	20,000
Irish cut sides, lbs	261,199	......	31,400
Birmingham sides	240,000	......	......
Singed bacon, lbs	450,000	50,000	......
Bellies, lbs	111,667	361,962	432,314
Grease, pkgs	1,658	718	3,470

The stocks of meats in jobbers' hands are included. Lard in manufacturers' hands also included.

Messrs. Howard, White & Crowell, in their *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of to-day, will report the total number of hogs packed as 728,781 from March 1 to Nov. 1, and 1,592,065 during the regular season, the latter averaging 217.55 pounds, with a lard yield of 36.31 pounds per hog. They also give the following report of

BEEF-PACKING:

Packers.	Cattle, Number packed	Beef hams, brls made	India beef, tcs made	India mess beef, tcs made	Prime mess beef, tcs made	Extra mess beef, brls made	Mess beef, brls made	Clear beef, brls made	Tallow, lbs made
Armour & Co.	1,258	394	......	......	147	1,280	496	80	51,220
Hancock, J. L.	2,237	2,657	203	474	466	707	567	90	98,300
Libby, McNeil & Libby	41,266	10,860	......	100	......	13,500	4,000	600	619,200
Lees, Hendricks & Co.	18,872	6,843	......	1,437	1,232	10,104	3,872	1,853	382,163
Small houses	150	100	......	......	......	......	100	......	......
Total	63,783	20,854	203	2,011	1,848	25,491	9,035	2 3	1,351,863
Total, 1874-'75	41,192	13,262	76	3,359	5,405	20,299	11,496	71	813,235
Total, 1873-'74	21,712	7,947	329	5,429	2,982	13,650	7,766	134	268,138
Total, 1872-'73	15,755	5,888	63	3,808	7,617	8,799	5,587	60	638,486
Total, 1871-'72	16,080	4,785	628	5,874	5,902	4,296	5,163	4	454,508
Total, 1870-'71	21,254	6,039	960	5,482	11,040	5,351	9,685	1 4	681,824
Total, 1869-'70	11,963	......	......	2,449	4,465	4,120	9,018	......	......
Total, 1868-'69	26,950	......	......	9,183	12,688	7,358	18,598	......	......

NATIONAL FINANCES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 8.—The independence of THE TRIBUNE in dealing with the "Financial Question" is evidenced in a marked manner in your leading article of to-day, reviewing Senator Sherman's late speech on the subject of the proposed repeal of the Resumption act of January, 1875.

Thoughtful citizens in all parts of the country will concur in your denunciation of the folly of hoarding for years a growing stock of gold until there is a sufficient amount in coin with which to change the whole character of our circulating medium at one stroke! No sound mind could propose such a thing either on honor, or as a sensible financial operation. The country expected better help on this question from the experienced Senator referred to. There is a great scarcity of safe investments in simple form; and this scarcity will continue until a revival of business creates a mercantile demand for money.

A gold bond, such as the people will take for greenbacks, is as good a payment as gold, provided the process is voluntary. If the holders of greenbacks desire to buy United States Government bonds at 3.65 or 4 per cent,—a rate of interest to which no one can object reasonably,—why not give the people the opportunity of so investing their money? Is not this reasonable and honest, too? If the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell say $5,000,000 a month of thirty-year 4 per cent gold bonds to the highest tender for greenbacks, but not below par, the sale of bonds to commence on the 2d of January, 1877, and to continue each month thereafter till the greenbacks were thus called in and canceled, the whole problem would be solved, and long before the process terminated currency and bank deposits would be practically at par with gold, and the final replacement of the finances of the country on a specie basis would take place naturally and easily in five years from this time, with no serious disturbance of values, if any.

The National Banks would take care of themselves; though most financial men think that the country banks must have further encouragement to furnish currency for the retail trade of the interior.

THE TRIBUNE is sound on the financial question, and it is creditable to the press of Chicago that all join in a demand for sound legislation on this great question. All that is necessary is to persevere in adherence to correct and practical teaching, and the triumph of the advocacy of a sound currency cannot be very long postponed and the good to arise from it. W. H. P.

What is the next thing to a hen stealing? Why, a cock robin, to be sure.

THE COURTS.

The Fifty-first Street Condemnation Case.

Yet More Tax-Fighters---Record of Judgments and New Suits.

NEW TAX SUITS.

The Union National Bank filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Michael Evans, Edward Phillips, and L. C. Huck, to restrain the collection of the taxes for 1875 on its capital stock.

In the Superior Court Alexander Blair and J. R. Wilkins filed a bill against Ernest Hummel and L. C. Huck, stating that their property was valued at $1,000 in May last, when it was only worth $350 in their opinion. The tax is $68.44, and, like a good many others, complainants want to get rid of paying it.

John H. Whitman, a passenger-agent for the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, feels aggrieved because his personal property was valued at $8,000, or eight times its worth, and he thinks he is taxed on some of the Company's property. The tax is $509.56, which is rather steep.

William W. Ingraham's grievance is that he was assessed $3,000 instead of $800, and he objects to paying $196.35.

Francis A. Eliel represents that his personal property in May last was $1,100, but the tax is $130.91, and he thinks Haltanin has made some mistake.

THE HYDE PARK CONDEMNATION CASE.

For over a week past a jury in Judge Rogers' room has been listening to evidence in the condemnation case of Hyde Park against Dunham and others. The Village of Hyde Park recently passed an ordinance for the widening of Fifty-first street, by the condemnation of 17 feet from the property on the north side of the street, the widening to extend from Drexel boulevard to Lake Michigan. The total distance is about a mile. One special point of controversy in this case is the damage to be awarded to property between Madison and Woodlawn avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. In the centre of the land included within the above-named streets there is a private park on which a hundred lots front. By an agreement of the original owners of the land no houses are to be built facing this park which shall not set back 20 feet from the lot line. The depth of the lots is 145 feet. The owners on one side of the street, therefore, claimed damages not only for the slicing off of the 17 feet condemned by Hyde Park, but also a compensation for the decreased value of the lots, as the depth would thus be reduced to 108 feet. This shallowness of the lots would also be liable to cause an inferior class of buildings to be erected on that side of the park, and for this reason the property-owners on the north side asked for damages.

The evidence taken in this complicated case was very long, there being about twenty-five witnesses on a side, and it was concluded Wednesday noon.

Yesterday morning the Court instructed the jury to award the damages according to the present valuation of the property. Each owner was entitled to receive no more than this, although the jury might think that the land is not worth near what it was or would be if the land was not condemned. He said that the jury were to be governed not by the number of witnesses on a side, but by the credibility and general information of those who testified. The jury then retired with leave to seal their verdict, and about 7 o'clock agreed on one which will be opened this morning.

HARDIN VS. CUSHMAN.

In the case of Hardin vs. Cushman and Calkins, for dissolution of a partnership in the lumber business, a motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Moore for a Receiver. The pleadings were read, and also an affidavit on the part of the complainant, setting out the proceedings in Manistee, Mich., when the Judge had refused to appoint a Receiver, and also alleging that a Receiver was very necessary at the present time to take care of the property and settle outstanding debts. The further argument of the case was then postponed until this morning, when it will be concluded.

DIVORCES.

Helen Pelkey filed a bill yesterday representing that her husband within the past two years had strayed into crooked paths with crooked women, and she don't want anything more to do with him.

ITEMS.

To-day will be the last day of service to the March term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the trespass suit of Harriet A. Wolcott vs. H. H. Yates and David Booth, brought to recover damages from the defendants, owners of the Barnes House, for interfering with an auction sale made by Miss Wolcott of the furniture of the hotel, which was owned by her. The defendants levied a distress warrant on the furniture to collect some back rent owing by Col. Swallow, the lessee, and broke up the auction sale.

Judge Wood is engaged in trying the divorce case of James H. Field vs. Frances Field. The complainant, who was for many years city editor of the *Evening Journal*, charges his wife with cruelty, attempts to take his life, and desertion.

In the petition of C. S. Crane and Jefferson Hodgkins, for a review of the late decision of Judge Blodgett sustaining the sale of certain property of Fox & Howard to Cauro & Carkins, an order was made yesterday directing the defendants, Cauro & Carkins, to answer the petition by the 16th of March.

In the case of Meyer vs. The Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works, an order was entered by Judge Williams directing the Receiver, J. M. Cannon, to make no further sales of the Company's property, but to allow it to remain as it is until further order of Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. C. Ayer & Co. began a suit for $7,500 against Douglas S. Taylor and Esther E. Taylor.

J. C. Bodwell brought suit in ejectment against John O'Neil, laying damages at $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the case of Joseph Badenoch, Jr., an order was made yesterday for a composition meeting to be held March 24 before Register Coon.

Discharges were granted to John Davis and Joseph Cresswell.

In the matter of Roseberry & Falch, a rule was issued on the bankrupts to show cause, within five days' service of notice, why the composition heretofore made should not be set aside for non-compliance with its terms.

In the case of George Stewart, a petition was filed by Doggett, Bassett & Hills, and others, charging that the petition in the case had been filed by collusion; that Edwin Bean had been appointed Assignee, but had failed to get possession of all the assets; that he had, however, collected several thousand dollars, but had failed to make any report, or declare a dividend. The petitioners, therefore, asked to have the Assignee removed, and an order was issued on him to show cause five days after service of a notice why such petition should not be granted.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Horatio N. F. Lewis.

A final hearing will be had April 17, before Register Grant, in the case of J. & S. Rosenhaupt and that of Uriah E. Fishburn.

The cases of U. E. S. Burn and Willis Hall, and John E. Mason were referred to Register Johnson for final report.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Trueman P. Lawrence, and Bradford Hancock for William H. Alexander.

A first dividend of 5 per cent was declared in the case of Hirsch & Rothschild.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Brown & Clark, and a first dividend meeting will be held in the afternoon in the case of D. W. Jenkinson.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Jesse Cox, Jr., commenced a suit in case against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $10,000.

The Merchants, Farmers & Mechanics' Savings Bank filed a bill against Helen A. Clark, Aaron B. Clark, and George Chandler, Trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for $500 on Lot 9, in the subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, in Rosalie Chaperon's Subdivision of the north 302 8-10 feet of Block 8, in Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago.

John Schildgen and Maria Wilhelm, administrators, began a suit for $2,000 against George M. Huntoon, A. J. Christian, and George W. Huntoon.

J. B. Ghio and Christopher A. Ghio sued Lawrence Boccigalupie.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Davis & Co. sued H. H. Honore for $1,000.

Frederick A. Soule began a suit by attachment against the Farmers' Union Railroad Company to recover $5,000.

Richard B. Field filed a distress warrant yesterday against Harlem Page and George E. Church to recover $1,141.25 back rent.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HOPKINS—From 49 to end of calendar.

JUDGE GARY—150, 211 to 214, 216, and 218 to 231, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—113 to 115, 117 to 121, 123, 125, 129, 131 to 133, 135, 136, 138 to 171 inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—14, 15, and 16.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 1,801, 1,813, and 1,891.

JUDGE BOOTH—No call until Monday. Motions and demurrers to-day.

JUDGE FARWELL—900 to 1,000.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Riverside Improvement Company cases.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—National Bank of Commerce vs. Edwin Walker, $529.53.—Flour City National Bank of Rochester vs. George S. Bowen, $1,309.69.—J. G. Read vs. William T. and Thomas T. Jones, $1,024.64.—J. G. Read vs. E. F. Runyan, $1,024.64.—Smaltz, Monroe & Co. vs. Alvin N. Lancaster, $1,905.29.—George Robinson et al. vs. C. S. Haring, $615.50.—Thomas R. Coward vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, $592.63.—E. L. Stevens vs. William R. Smith and Sophia C. Chamberlain, $1,129.53.—L. M. Bates et al. vs. Mrs. A. D. Ferris, $974.59.—Thomas B. Gibson vs. M. R. M. Wallace, $1,166.10.—United States ex rel. M. Bolles & Co. vs. Chester Badger, Charles E. Ives, Simon Badger, O. F. Warriner, W. E. Andrews, and Lee Cronkhite, $612.28.—German American Bank of New York vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, $1,004.83.—L. M. Bates et al. vs. James and Anne Wiley, $1,276.38.—J. D. Cody vs. E. G. Asay, garnishee, $1,300.—John Cochrane vs. John Forsythe, $791.75.—John A. Rice vs. John F. Coffman, $2,276.11.—J. B. Stewart vs. Peter Neff, $1,278.75.—National Bank of Illinois vs. Thomas Benton, $380.89.—Horace Taber vs. Thomas S. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, John S. Wilcox, and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, $3,499.73.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—V. Swains Sons vs. Proceeds of sale of bark Parana, decree, $18.23.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. William E. Smith, $243.19.—John Akston & Co. vs. Theodore H. Bryant, $740.—W. H. Murry et al. vs. William R. Grafton, $3,468.78.—D. J. Ely vs. Alexander Campbell, $228.40.—Daniel Small vs. P. C. Morgan, $343.—Joseph Baker et al. vs. John B. Duncan, $498.10.—Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas P. Farrington, $700.28.—Augustus Beck vs. Christian Killian and Henry Grebe, $160.50.—Charles Pfeifer vs. Freeman Campbell, $261.47.—Page & Sprague vs. William F. T. Allen, $488.26.—James Boland vs. William and James Skelly, $428.59.—A. S. Piper et al. vs. Mary E. Brown, $185.95.—William Lindsley vs. M. R. M. Wallace, $217.—John A. Carlson vs. J. J. Helmstein, $147.50.—Same vs. same, $290.—J. H. Rice vs. Patrick Brady, $316.33.—Cornelius Curran vs. Thomas Golden, $410.

JUDGE JAMESON—T. D. Booth vs. George H. Hess, $389.13.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Jeremiah Kenny vs. City of Chicago, verdict $300.—J. K. Botsford use of P. Henderson vs. Andrew Nelson, $3,000.—Yette Rosenfield vs. City of Chicago, verdict $400 and motion for new trial.—Patrick Mullins et al. vs. Peter Swanson, $100.

UNITED STATES COURT AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the hearing of the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York vs. the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad was concluded, and the case taken under advisement.

The evidence of one of a series of personal suits against the Macoupin Supervisors of 1872—Newark Savings Institution vs. Supervisor Panborst et al.—was submitted to-day in the Federal Court. The case will be argued to-morrow, Gov. Palmer for the bondholders, and the Hon. Lyman Trumbull for the county. The case is tried as a test case to see what damage, if any, the bondholders sustained by the refusal of the Supervisor to levy a tax to pay for the Court-House, and whether the same is recoverable by personal suits against defendants.

$10,000 FOR AN ARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 9.—William Young to-day obtained a judgment against the Pacific Railroad for $10,000. Young was in the employ of the road, and, through the carelessness of an engineer, lost his arm. The case has been in litigation for several years.

A MIGHTY ENTERPRISE.

A Railroad Across the Eastern Continent.

Scientific American.

The great feat accomplished by the United States in connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a railroad across the United States, is stimulating enterprises in Europe; and it is now proposed—indeed, the plan is matured—to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a railroad through Central Asia. At a conference of the geographers, recently held, Col. Bogdanowitz explained some of the details of the road, which, it is expected, will overcome one of the greatest obstacles to the extension of civilization, namely, the separation of a large part of Asia from Europe by vast deserts, in which no means of transit but a railroad could be of any use. A railroad alone can develop the resources of the many lands through which it would pass; and, as the mineral wealth of Siberia and the Ural Mountains is well known, the exploration and mining of these regions would be encouraged, and their resources developed.

It is proposed that the road shall start from Nijni-Novgorod, in Russia, where is now the extreme eastern station in the network of European railroads; it will run along the Volga, the Kama, to Ekaterinbourg, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains, then enter Asia, proceed in the direction of Treumen and Omsk at the Irtish, cross the river, and proceed by way of Kainsk to Tomsk on the Tom, a branch of the Obi, and cross that river. Tomsk is the principal centre of commerce of Western Siberia; thence the road will run directly to Irkutsk at Lake Baikal. Thence the road is to pass to the frontier of China, and thence it is no longer an exclusively Russian, but an international undertaking.

And here, also, the only serious engineering difficulties commence, at the mountain range of Kinghan, which, in its northern part, is crossed by the Amoor River. This range is the greatest obstacle, and it will be necessary to pass by the Mantchooria, and to lay the road from Baikal to Verhneoudinsk, through the valley of the Selenga. Then the best route by which to reach Pekin, the capital of China, near the Yellow Sea (a bay of the Northern Pacific Ocean), has been found to be that of Tchita and Dolounor. At the southern end, the famous great wall will be crossed; it already lies in ruins in many places. The whole distance from Nijni-Novgorod to Pekin will be 4,500 miles, of which 2,800 run through Russian territory.

When this plan is closely examined, according to known topographical data, the apparent difficulties dwindle down to nothing when compared to those encountered in the western section of our Pacific Railroad. The first section, from Nijni-Novgorod to Tomsk, runs on perfectly level land (the so-called steppes), similar to our prairies. In the second section, from Tomsk to Lake Baikal, the country is rolling and interspersed with rivers and streams, but the greatest height is only 3,500 feet, and the largest river are but of very moderate width and depth. The only serious difficulties, as we have said, lie at the Chinese frontier, and they are inferior to those overcome in the Rocky Mountain and the Sierra Nevada by the American engineers.

Russia has raised in fifteen years more than $1,000,000,000 with which to construct 15,000 miles of railroad, and can easily find $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 to construct a line of such value to all the civilized world.

The Canary Isles.

Herr Von Loeher has read a paper before the Munich Academy of Sciences in which he argues that the Guanch or Wandach population of the Canary Isles, who for more than a century repulsed all invaders, are the decendants of the Vandals. Most of the names of places are barbarian, but some Germanic. Many common expressions are a mixture of both, and names of persons are almost Germanic, as also religious phrases and the titles of public functionaries. Herr Loeher believes that the Vandals or Goths settled in the Isles in the eighth century, finding there a weak barbarian population whom they subjugated, that they gradually lost the use of iron and shipbuilding, and mostly relapsed from Christianity into German heathenism, but, though degenerating in their complete isolation, retained the features and customs of their race in all essential points until their discovery by Europeans. Fair-haired mummies have been found in their tombs, and the dimensions of the skulls agree with those of Germanic races.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A 1 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—1 good second-hand top buggy.
2 gold watches.
1 lady's gold watch and chain.
40-acre farm in Wisconsin.
80 or 160 acres in Iowa.
10 lots at South Chicago.
2 lots in Clifton, Washington Heights.
J. C. JONES, 58 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCES ON SOUTH Side—10 acres, subdivided; streets made and evergreens planted, at Washington Heights, on the ridge close to depot.
10 lots close to river, South Chicago.
160-acre farm in Iowa.
80-acre farm in Iowa.
40-acre farm in Wisconsin.
100-acre farm in Cook County.
400-acre farm in Wisconsin.
Lot in burnt district, $1,250.
GIVINS & GILBERT, 58 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE FINE BUGGY HORSE FOR diamonds; will pay cash difference. A. S. RACE, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PACKING-HOUSE MARKET capacity 40 hogs, a No. 1 location; for good lots (clear), or personal property. Address X 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE STOCK FARM, ALSO small stock farm in Illinois; first payment in city property, balance time. Address Q 6, owner, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—1½ STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side, No. 229 Portland-av. (incumbered about one-third), for one or two clear lots in city. Address GEO. A. McLANE, American Express office.

WHAT DO YOU WANT IN EXCHANGE FOR painting 3 buggies and 1 carriage. A. S. RACE, 106 Dearborn-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

WEST END INSTITUTE, FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADISON-st.:
$3,300—No. 1[illegible] South Dearborn, near Twenty-seventh-st., 2-story dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, water, and gas; lot 25x115 to alley, and barn. Rents for $40 per month if taken in the next ten days. If parties do not buy at such figures they do not know how to make money; this house cost $6,500; lot goes free.
$4,000—Splendid cottage, and lot 25x131, east front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.
$5,500—10-room dwelling, and lot 25x125, on northwest corner Huron and Franklin-sts.; house rents for $40.
$6,000—New 10-room, all modern improvements, stone-front dwelling and lot on Prairie-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.
$2,200—Bay window, 6-room cottage and lot 101 Oakley-st.
$3,000—Handsome residence lot on Erie, between Dearborn and State.
$1,400—7-room dwelling and lot Fourteenth, No. 111.
$3,000—$1,000 down—10-room dwelling and lot, south front, 722 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES and a number of splendid lots within three minutes' walk of the depot at Lakeside.
Also house and lot, 410 West Monroe-st.
Also house and lot, 81 Wilson-st.
Also house and lot, 1046 Burnside-st.
Also house and lot, 304 Butterfield-st.
Also house and lot, 380 Arnold-st.
Also house and lot, 372 Arnold-st.
Also house and lot, 112 Bunch-st.
Also house and lot on Prairie-av., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts. Apply to GEORGE M. GAGE, Fidelity Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL PURCHASE THE ELEGANT house No. 1032 West Adams-st., containing 11 rooms (lot 25x125), being about one-half of the original cost. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER ASHLAND-av. and Jackson-st., well adapted for private residence or block. Inquire at 139 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 5-room cottage, Holbrook-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 2 BARNS, WATER, AND sewers, 5 years' lease, 204 Walnut-st.; rents for $20 per month; price, $450; big bargain. 160 West Monroe.

FOR SALE—$3,300, IF TAKEN IN TEN DAYS—Store (dwelling above), lot 50x125, with barn, on southwest corner Wentworth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.; bar and store fixtures go with it. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, west of Union Park, at much below cost, for cash payment of $1,000 to $3,000, balance on time to suit. Address T 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, NEAR HAYES School, cheap, part time; horse and buggy taken on first payment. W 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE AND 49-FOOT LOT, northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av., cheap. Carriage factory, 337 and 339 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$3,250 WILL PURCHASE THE ELEGANT 2-story, new brick house, containing 9 rooms, corner of Western-av. and Fillmore-st. Small payment down. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES, SINGLE and double, on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs. at low figures. Parties wishing to purchase a house will never have such good chances as this spring. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME GOOD BARGAINS in centrally located, first-class improved business property, which will pay from 8 to 10 per cent net interest at the present low rents. Capitalists should realize that we have reached bottom on our first-class business property. We also have several improved pieces of business property which we can trade for other property. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS. UNTIL May 1st we will sell lots in original subdivision for $150 each on time. Lots in Hill's subdivision, $100 each. After May, lots in original subdivision will be $200; Hills', $125. Cheap trains, 5-cents fare. Twenty-five houses will be built this summer. GIVINS & GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, rent, or exchange, at Hinsdale. The highest and best land and lowest prices of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT NORWOOD, SUITABLE to subdivide; will exchange. REA & COATES, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses and cottages in Evanston and Glencoe, having from five to ten rooms, which I will sell or rent at lesser figures and on better terms than have ever been offered in Cook County. I am determined they shall be occupied. O. B. BROWNE, Room 11, 108 Fifth-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS near railroad station, where are churches, a good school, and excellent markets. These farms will be sold at low price and easy terms of payment. Apply to W. R. SHAW, Remington, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF heavy of good timber land near Grand Haven, Mich., for city property, and pay difference in cash, or assume incumbrance. This is a good chance to get rid of incumbrances and get clear property. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM, TWELVE miles from Court House, for $75 an acre; worth $150. Address T 18, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWO STONE OR BRICK FRONT houses between Eighteenth and Thirty-second-sts., east of Michigan-av., with a large bedroom on the parlor floor. Price from $12,000 to $18,000. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCATION for clear suburban; want also 160 acres Iowa for city lot. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house. Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished second story front alcove room with board; has a private bath-room. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with board.

North Side.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with board; references required.

I WOULD LIKE AN INTERVIEW WITH A PERSON having a family of 3 or 4 adults, desiring large, fine, unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family; delightful location on the North Side. Address for five days Y 76, Tribune office.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board for $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THREE ADULTS AND GIRL OF 10 where there are but few boarders; three rooms required; must be close to street-cars. Address, giving lowest rates and particulars, Q 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—I DESIRE BOARD FOR TWO ADULTS and three children and servant; age of children, 5, 7, and 12 years. Suite of large rooms with all improvements, and small room for servant. Table, locations, and house must be first-class in every respect; vicinity of Jefferson Park or west preferred. State size and location of rooms and price. W 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board with front room on desirable street west of Union Park. Will be permanent and give and require No. 1 references. X 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FLOOR, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board for man, wife, and four children aged 11, 8, 4, and 1½, and nurse. Good neighborhood; distance not an objection. Address, stating conveniences, location, and price, which must be about $30, W 66, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH A FIRST-class top-buggy, made by one of the best manufacturers of New York. Also a set of rubber-trimmed harness. They are both as good as new. Also an excellent family or road horse; is very speedy, 6 years old, free from spot or blemish. He is warranted sound, and the most timid person can ride or drive him. Inquire of JOHN, the stableman, at the barn rear of residence 332 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—283 MICHIGAN-AV., NICE LARGE coupe horse for $85, cost $160; fine coupe harness very cheap, and Coan & Ten Broeke top-buggy for $85; cause of selling going to Philadelphia. Call before 10 a. m. Friday and Saturday only.

FOR SALE—LIGHT YACHT BODY SHIFTING top buggy, cost, last summer, $425, made to order, will sell buggy and harness for $200 cash, or take a fine gold watch, or good business horse, as part pay. 409 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE SECOND-HAND BUGGIES at 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, BY A party leaving Chicago, a fine-looking 6 year old work horse, weighs 1,300 lbs, perfectly sound, for $125, cost $225; also a good work mare for $60, and a pony for $35. Call at 232 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 OR 30 SECOND and third-class horses at milk depot, No. 15 Fourteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' FINE FURS—MINK, sealskin, marten, otter, French seal, etc.; $5 to $30 a set; positive closing out of fur stock. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

SALESMEN TRAVELING IN WHOLESALE TRADE make from $5 to $15 per day; takes no time. Call on STONE & CO., 131 Lake-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STORE fixtures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse, 140 W. Monroe-st. Money advanced on easy terms.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND WATCHman's clock. Apply to POND & SOPER, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, THE RIGHT TO sell some useful and portable patent. Address, stating nature of invention, H, Commercial Hotel, city.

WANTED—TO BUY, A DRUGGIST'S SHOW MORtar in good order. Parties having one for sale at a bargain address D, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE YOUR OLD ARMY breech-loading rifles, swords, etc. Bring them down to 195 Lake-st., up-stairs, and get their worth in cash.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE MAN with $1,000 ready cash in the produce commission business on South Water-st. Only such that mean business and are capable need apply. Best of references given and required. Address, with full name, to S 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE MANufacture of packing boxes. To a man of experience, integrity, and business ability we will offer proper inducements. For particulars call on POND & SOPER, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—MR. JOHN PAGE wishes his son John to write to his father, and let him know his whereabouts. Address JOHN PAGE, care Hallock, Cary & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PERSONAL—IF E-A-A-T-N IS IN THE CITY, please send address to W 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO HARRY, TOMMY ARRIVED TO-night. W.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A WELL-POSTED DRUG CLERK. Send reference to ADAIR BROS., Winterset, Iowa.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN TO GO to a neighboring city; to a competent man a permanent situation will be given. Address, with references, E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE IRONER AT 324 WEST Lake-st.; ready for work this morning.

WANTED—TWO COOKS AT BURKEY & MILAN'S restaurant, 143 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER AT FORD'S Centennial Barber Shop, 303 West Madison-st.; none others need apply.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN, MIDDLE-AGED; MUST have first-class references; will Christian Anderson call? Apply at Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st., at noon.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TEN SECTION HANDS ON RAILroad; also farm hands. 339 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, PORters, bar-tenders, coachmen, watchmen. Call at General Business Agency, 81 South Clark-st., Room 19. By mail, 3 stamps.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN TO CONTRACT for building a coal shaft, also coal pockets in a mine. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $10 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manuf'ng Co., 18 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE BUSINESS to sell patent articles, chromos, and jewelry. Best terms given; outfits, $2 to $25. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY STATE TO SELL territory for the best patent butter worker in the United States; patented since Feb. 29, 1876. Patentee and machine can be seen at 186 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in a photograph gallery; a good chance for a suitable person. ART GALLERY, 164 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS IMmediately; to suitable parties liberal inducements will be offered. McCOY & GANSON, 139 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest-selling and best-paying article extant. No trouble for live men to make $75 per week. Men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS, CITY or country; big pay. 448 State-st., second-story.

WANTED—AT 169 EAST MONROE-ST.—BOYS from 13 to 15 years of age.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDENT WITH A few hundred dollars, interest in cash business or salary. L. P. SWIFT, 156 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A MAN ON GOOD SALARY; MUST BE able to loan $300 cash on good security. Apply at 21 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WHO has a good route and is particularly well acquainted with the first-class hotels on his route. Call mornings at Room 109 Wood's Hotel, 24 Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL (SWEDE OR GERMAN) FOR general housework, at 214 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 498 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework in a private family; must know how to cook. Call at 165 Park-av., W. D.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework; a good cook, washer, and ironer; small family; references required; wages, $3.50. 385 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS (SISTERS preferred), one as cook, the other for general housework; none but first-class girls need apply; wages, $3 and $4 per week. Apply at 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, washing, and ironing, or one about 14 years old for housework only. Apply at once at 167 Western-av., south of Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swede preferred; one who can cook, wash, and iron; recommendations required. 634 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR DRESSMAKING. Apply at basement 560 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET-NURSE FOR CHILD 11 MONTHS old. Address W 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; ALSO GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; German preferred. Apply at 1050 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT DR. R. N. FOSTER'S, 451 West Madison-st., about 1 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTEEN EXPERIENCED BOOK-sewers and folders. RAND, McNALLY & CO., Printers, Binders, and Engravers, 77 and 79 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

A.A. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT IN sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved city property. E. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 125 LaSalle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—$1,000 PAID-UP EMPIRE INSURANCE Company stock at 45 cents. GEO. H. FALLEY, Room 1 Methodist Block.

I WANT TO BORROW $500 FOR TWO YEARS; will pay 12 per cent, and give mortgage on Evanston property worth $1,600. Address W 60, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty at 8 to 10 per cent. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL estate in Chicago and vicinity, at 9 and 10 per cent. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, books, revolvers, opera-glasses, instruments, etc., etc., at Goldsmid's Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st., near Dearborn. Cash paid for old gold and silver, gold dust, silver bars, coins, curiosities, etc. Railroad tickets bought and sold.

MORSE, KIMBALL & CO., BANKERS, 18 NEW-ST., NEW YORK, Members New York Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general banking and brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity. Improved preferred. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

STOCK OF WEST CHICAGO LAND COMPANY ($10,000) for sale at a sacrifice; or will exchange. Address T 25, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$4,000 IN ONE AMOUNT, ON DESIRAble city real estate. Address X 38, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $10,000, AND OTHER sums, on city real estate. H. W. HUNT, 7 M. E. Church Block.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO LOAN WITHOUT delay, and in sums to suit, on city property, vacant or improved. H. OSBORN & SON, 125 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $12,000, 8 PER CENT, FOR three years, on central improved business property, well rented, worth more than double the amount. Address owner of the property, T 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500 AT 8 PER CENT. RESIDENCE valued at $4,000 for security. P 96, Tribune office.

8 AND 9 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago improved real estate. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner LaSalle.

$500 $800, $1,200, or other sums to suit, to loan on Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$4,000 OR OTHER SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY improved real estate at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR IMmediate sale, the good will, stock, and fixtures of a first-class restaurant and wine-room, near the new Post-Office, New York City; the establishment is well patronized, in good running order, and offers great advantages to a good business man who can command a capital of about $10,000; satisfactory reasons for relinquishment will be given by the present owner. Address Box 3[illegible], Post-Office, New York.

A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK CARRIAGE and wagon shop, with blacksmith-shop detached, for sale, with or without ready-made work on hand, situate in one of the best counties in Central Illinois, and doing a good business. For further particulars address G P, care Topping Bros., Alton, Ill.

CASH GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—EASY terms and cheap rent; bar-room attached; first-class location for cash business. 509 South Jefferson-st.

RETAIL LIQUOR STORE, WITH SMALL JOBbing trade, for sale at a bargain; owner has other business. G. W. BARNARD, 14 State-st.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE FOR SELLING DODson's family coffee roaster, a very profitable business. Address P.-O. Box 189, Chicago.

STOCKS OF HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, DRUGS, groceries, etc., bought, sold, and exchanged. Purchasers now on hand. J. H. KIMBALL, 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, THOROUGH, PRACTICAL business man, who can give good references, and can employ a capital of at least $500 (as security for consignments), to manage the introduction in this city and county of our "Conarg," an article for smokers, which sells at sight. Will send silver-plated samples on receipt of 25 cents. S. F. BAGLEY & CO., 302 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 to take half interest in a good-paying retail dry goods store in the country. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MEN WITH small capital to take charge of an office. Apply for one week, HAUG & ALAR, 161 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

$500 CASH BUYS A HALF INTEREST IN $1,200 clean stock and an established legitimate cash business that is very profitable. 169 East Randolph-st., Room 20.

$5,000 BUYS A THIRD INTEREST IN AN established business now netting $15,000 per annum. Address E 23, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, A PARLOR COOK-stove, small refrigerator, bureau, marble-top table, and lounge. Address T 15, Tribune office.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS at a great reduction from regular prices. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNIture for clear city lot worth $800, or 80 acres land worth $800. Address X 16, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing, tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northeast corner Gardner House.

BOOKS.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA, 10 VOLS., $30; WORcester's Dictionary, $7; Clarke's Commentary, 4 vols., $15; Macaulay's History England, $2.50. Send for catalogue. MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 East Madison-st.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ILLINOIS, COMplete, $15; Patriotism of Illinois, morocco, complete, $8; Wisconsin Historical Collections, complete, $12. CHAPIN'S, 107 East Madison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL-MEN—BY A thorough hotel-man from New York, as clerk or steward, or would take the management of a hotel. Address HOTEL, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXperienced bookkeeper is open for an engagement. Good city references. Address P B, 198 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE MILlinery establishment, by a young man in any department; 7 years' experience. Address P 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in the retail shoe business in Chicago. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man and wife, of Danish extraction. The man is handy; can do gardening, teaming, or anything required. The wife is a good cook, or will do up-stairs work; suburbs preferred. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER—ONE that understands the business in all its branches; has good recommendations. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SAIL-MAKER UPON sails, tents, awnings, or any kind of work upon canvas. Y 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF EXPERIENCE as foreman and proof-reader. Address P 28, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in private family; have no objection to go out in suburban town. Address N. NILSON, 133 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swede with good city and Boston recommendations. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH man as coachman who truly understands his business; want a clean and neat place; no other need apply. X 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (Danish), he as coachman, she as cook and laundress. Best of reference. X 46, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl to do second work in a private family. Inquire at 157 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work in a private family. Call at 211 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A THOROUGHLY competent meat and pastry cook; satisfactory references; either city or country. Call, for one week, at 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS in a private family; is thoroughly competent; good references. Address 140 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, where a second girl is kept, or do general housework in a small private family. Please call to-day at 1013 Wentworth-av. Come yourself, if convenient.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Address A 1, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TO A RELIABLE PARty only, a 3-story white stone-front house on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Address S 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE PREMISES NO. 324 PRAIRIE-AV., lot 100 feet front; possession given April 15. Inquire of J. N. STAPLES, 80 Dearborn-st., or JOHN G. SHORTALL, at the Northwestern National Bank.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $2.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-office.

TO RENT—FIFTY ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR European hotel, from May 1, 1876. Inquire in office No. 1[illegible] East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 175 Clark-st., near Madison, Room 5.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; finest location in the city. Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. 289 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 29.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. Prices reasonable. 171 Fifth-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A FIRST-CLASS retail dry-goods business—The store No. 658 West Lake-st., 25 by 125 feet, having been occupied by J. A. King & Co. as a dry-goods store for the last six years, will be vacated next 1st of May. The owner would prefer renting it to a dry-goods firm, as the present occupant has been doing a very successful business in that line. Rent low. Inquire in store southwest corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK STORE CORNER OF Western-av. and Harvard-st. Best location in town for meat-market or grocery store. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, 388 Western-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE DOUBLE store 36 and 38 River-st., 40x150, six stories, two vaults and steam elevator. Fine dock 40 feet wide, and shed. Apply to REA & COATES, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 264 MADISON-ST. APPLY TO JOHN GREER & CO., southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE AT 134 LaSALLE-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR FLAT OF SIX or seven rooms on North Side, in good location. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, T 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESIDENCE IN A FASHionable locality, of from 10 to 12 rooms, either on West or South Side; prefer South Side. Address L O C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST SIDE, near street-cars, at once. Address PAYING TENANT, 73 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for from $50 to $80 per month. Prefer no basement. E. A. RICE, 95 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house, east of Wabash-av., by a gentleman whose family consists of only three persons (adults). Possession 1st May. Unquestioned references, and highest satisfaction given. Address or call at Room 19, No. 94 Dearborn-st., between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—2 OR 3 FURnished rooms for two gents, with or without board, east of Wells and south of Chicago-av. Address, stating terms, W 72, Tribune office; references if required.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT HAINES BROS.' PIANOFORTE, 7⅓ octaves, agraffe, all new improvements, carved rosewood case, round corners, extra moldings, carved legs and lyre,—manufacturers' price list, $700,—for sale, with stool and cover, at $225. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS—STARTLING improvements. Warranted durable as a square piano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

FOR RENT—NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Money applied if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

HARDMAN PIANOFORTE 7⅓ OCTAVES, agraffe, new improvements, only $240. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—REPAIRING and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 346 State-st., by J. PRESTON & BROS.

PIANOS ON TIME—TERMS $10 PER MONTH, REmainder end of one year; $25 cash, $25 per month until paid for; or, $50 cash, $20 per month; $100 cash, $15 per month. Old pianos taken at cash valuation. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

REED & SONS' ORGANS—SWEETEST TONE, neatest style; monthly and quarterly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

THE APOLLO ORGAN—THE BEST SELLING INstrument in America. Dealers and others are invited to call and see them. APOLLO MANUFACTURING CO., No. 8 Methodist Church Block.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO. UPRIGHT PIANOS command the admiration and esteem of musicians and the musical public everywhere. They are rich, full, and absolutely true in tone. They stand in tune longer than any piano made. They are of unequaled workmanship, and the mechanism being perfection. These are being refined and artistic in design and finish. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, THIRTY YEARS established; 50,000 are now in use; 150 first premiums have been awarded for best organs. W. W. KIMBALL, 263, 267, and 269 State-st., corner Adams.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A NUMBER OF SECond-hand pianos, which we will offer at bargains for a few days to make room for new stock; prices from $150 to $225. Second-hand organs from $40 to $125. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

$100 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND pianoforte in perfect order, stool and cover included. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

$175 WILL BUY A FINE-TONE ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianoforte, overstrung bass, French action, full iron frame, elegant case, carved legs and lyre; cost $450; stool and cover included. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $3, CARtickets, hair-pins, etc. Suitable reward if left at store 278 South Water-st.

TAKEN UP—ON DESPLAINES-ST., WEDNESDAY, 8th, a gray mare, about 16 hands high, stiff in the fore legs. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 192 Mather-st.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF WINNER, a black-and-tan dog, silver collar with name inscribed, to W. A. JOHNSON, Coliseum, 97 Clark-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF SHOE samples, lost on State-st., March 6, and no questions asked. Address SHOES, 285 East Randolph-st.

$20 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the doeskin taken from 120 Lake-st. Address 173 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLS OUTFITS—TENTS, camp equipage, firearms, belts, knife-sheaths, pistol holsters, woolen and rubber blankets, harness, saddles, etc. Apply at 188 and 190 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW-CASES, 1 INDIAN FIGure, one outside show-case, cutlery and blank books. No. 229 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERship. Address, for ten days, X 28, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Residence not necessary; no fee in advance required. Address, with stamp, Post-Office Box 1[illegible]. Address G. B. SIMS, 81 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. No fee in advance. Twelve years experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

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ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A., F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) afternoon and evening, at 4 and 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 10, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 87¾.

Rain or snow, to be followed by cooler weather, are the meteorological conditions predicted for this region to-day.

That the people of the North Division have thoroughly awoke to the necessity of manifesting an interest in local politics was forcibly demonstrated by the large mass meeting at Turner Hall last evening. The size and character of the assemblage, the speeches and resolutions, the general spirit of the gathering, all were indicative of a settled determination to take town and municipal affairs from the control of the bummer and tax-grabbing element, and to inaugurate a genuine reform.

The work of deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi is progressing very favorably. But a small portion of the system of jetties or piers has as yet been completed, but so far as the work has proceeded the results are reported to be eminently satisfactory. Owners of lines of steamers plying between New Orleans and other Southern ports are preparing to send all their vessels through the new South Pass channel, which now has a permanent depth exceeding by 4 or 5 feet the average soundings in that pass one year ago.

Senator GORDON, of Georgia, yesterday liberated an elaborate speech which has been imprisoned in his intentions something like two months. It was devoted to the Internal Revenue system, and was an attempt to prove by the Whisky-Ring frauds that the future collection of the excise tax should be intrusted to an army of Democratic officials holding their places for life. Senators MORTON, SHERMAN, and EDMUNDS had something to say on the subject, and the diatribe of the Senatorial ex-Rebel was not permitted to go unanswered.

It is now clear why PINCHBACK telegraphed to his wife that he was "beaten but not discouraged." He expects, now that the Senate has refused him a seat under the election, to get the appointment to the vacancy at the hands of Gov. KELLOGG. As the Legislature has adjourned, he claims that the vacancy must be filled by the Governor. We don't know but that PINCHBACK has as good a chance as anybody. The appointment cannot be retroactive in its nature, and PINCHBACK, if appointed and seated, would only be Senator from the date of the appointment till the expiration of the term in 1879, and he would have no claim on the back pay.

HIESTER CLYMER is a lawyer by profession, and so are some of his Democratic associates on the Committee which investigated the War Department. But these gentlemen have enemies in their own party who carry their malice to the extent of inventing some extraordinary excuses for the remissness of the Committee in permitting MARSH to abscond. Among other explanations it is urged that Mr. CLYMER and the Democratic members of the Committee supposed that the written transcript of MARSH's testimony would be sufficient for the purposes of the impeachment trial! And yet, as before remarked, Mr. CLYMER and some of his brethren of the Committee are lawyers.

Col. ASA BIRD GARDNER, Judge-Advocate of the Court of Inquiry convened at Gen. BABCOCK's demand, appears to have taken it in high dudgeon that District-Attorney DYER refused to "give away" the case against BABCOCK, even though that refusal involved disobedience to the Attorney-General's directions in the matter. Col. GARDNER's report is among the documents yesterday submitted in response to the request of the House, as also Mr. PIERREPONT's letter to Mr. DYER, and nothing is discoverable in the correspondence to alter the general verdict of the country at the time,—which was, that DYER's perceptions of duty were right, though not exactly in accordance with army discipline.

The Chicago produce markets were generally steady yesterday, with a moderate aggregate of business. Mess pork was quiet and 22½c per brl higher, closing at $22.27½ cash and $22.40 for April. Lard was active and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $13.20 cash and $13.32½ seller April. Meats were in better demand and firm, at 8⅞c for boxed shoulders, 12c for do short ribs, and 12½c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and ½c higher, closing at 97⅞c for March and 98⅜c for April. Corn was quiet and ⅛c lower, closing at 43⅜c for March and 43½c for April. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 32½c for March and 34½c for May. Rye was firm at 63½@64c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 57c for March and 56c for April. Hogs were in good demand at Wednesday's prices. Sales at $7.50@10.00 for inferior to fancy. The cattle market was less active and easier, with sales at $3.00@5.50. Sheep were in fair demand at unchanged prices. A report of the past winter's packing is given in another column. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $114.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

The New York *Sun*, which froths at the mouth every time Gen. GRANT's name is mentioned, has raked up the old story of the presentation of a watch, five years ago, purporting to have been made for Queen VICTORIA, to Mrs. GRANT by Gen. RUFUS INGALLS. The whole details were published in all the papers five years ago, and were spread abroad as a first-class advertisment for TIFFANY & Co., of New York. There is nothing to show, not even in the note of Gen. INGALLS accompanying the watch, that he ever paid a cent for it. On the other hand, the note says: "Before an opportunity offered to present the watch to the Queen, it was purchased by a friend of Gen. INGALLS and shortly afterwards *fell into the latter's possession.*" Gen. INGALLS did not receive his present appointment until *more than four years after the presentation* of the watch to Mrs. GRANT. For the New York *Sun* to rake up this stale advertising dodge and seek to connect it with Gen. INGALLS' *ad-interim* appointment of a few months ago, betrays a lack of material for fresh charges.

An item in yesterday's proceedings of the County Board is decidedly suggestive of a job. The Board voted to award the contract for the erection of a morgue, kitchen, etc., at the new County Hospital to a single bidder for the sum in gross of $99,603, when, by the acceptance of the several lowest bids in detail, the work could have been contracted for at about $85,000. The successful contractor can sub-let to the parties making the rejected bids and realize a clear profit of over $14,000 without a dollar of outlay; that is, he can realize $14,000 less the sum which it cost him to secure the fat contract. How much that was could probably not be ascertained by a Grand Jury selected by the County Board. In the list of Commissioners who voted to award the contract to the highest bidder, at an extra cost of $14,000 to the tax-payers, two names appear which will excite some surprise—those of Commissioners BURDICK and TABOR, who are usually to be found on the side of honesty and economy. This is the only circumstance that relieves the contract-letting from the appearance of an outright steal.

LIVING BEYOND INCOME.

The downfall of Secretary BELKNAP was the very natural and appropriate theme of many of the pulpit discourses in this city last Sunday, and it suggests many lessons more for future sermons. Among those which we printed Monday was one delivered by the Rev. D. J. BURRELL upon this topic, which contains some pertinent and timely suggestions. One of these goes to the root not only of the ruin of the Secretary of War, but of the ruin of many other men in these riotous and extravagant times. The preacher said:

> The public sentiment with reference to this matter of debt has put itself into such open conflict with the principles of justice and right that no teacher of morals ought longer to hold his peace. The best speech that JOHN RANDOLPH ever made was when he arose in the Continental Congress and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have found the philosopher's stone: It is, 'Pay as you go.'" And one of the best of the many wise things written by HORACE GREELEY is this: "Avoid pecuniary obligation as you would a pestilence. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all." You may look in vain through the tables of the Mosaic law for any precept (unless it be the eighth) bearing directly upon this matter; but the spirit which underlies and pervades the whole Decalogue are summed up in the good advice of PAUL: "Owe no man anything." A disregard of this injunction is the bitter spring from which flow nearly all our domestic crimes and scandals.

It is not often that the pulpit treats of worldly matters so squarely and practically as in this case, and for this reason we would emphasize what the preacher has said. He is eminently right in assuming that debt is the "bitter spring from which flow nearly all our domestic crimes and scandals." Debt is the curse of the American people. There are debts in the way of legitimate business where there is a credit to balance them which are so obvious that we need not stop to characterize them, and they may be incurred without danger, and business could hardly be conducted without incurring them. But the debt that curses and blights social happiness, and involves so many families in ruin, and produces so much suffering, and misery, and crime, is the excess where the expenditure is more than the income. Such a debt is a fraud. It cannot be incurred without dishonesty. It cannot be paid without trickery, injustice, or theft. Its existence is due in almost every instance to the insane desire to keep up appearances, to make as good a show as one's neighbor, to keep abreast with the fashionable profligacy of the day. When an individual once commences to live beyond his income, the debt goes on increasing at a frightful rate, until at last it reaches figures where payment is an impossibility. A man with an income of $3,000 this year, who spends $4,000, will in all probability spend $5,000 next year, although his income remains stationary, and thus the debt goes on increasing until he either makes it good by theft and bribery or defrauds his creditors in bankruptcy. The rule holds true from the Secretary of War down to a dry-goods clerk. No man is safe who once commences this false style of living. The temptations to which it gives rise are too strong for human nature to resist. He must place his hand in some other man's pockets to make up his excess. Theft, bribery, blackmail, embezzlement, and fraud, in their various forms, are the bitter fruit of this living beyond one's means, and its inevitable end is ruin. Secretary BELKNAP is not an isolated instance of this curse of debt. Attention has been drawn to him because he stood in a prominent place before the country and the world. The country is full of such instances. The mania for running into debt to keep up appearances pervades every rank of life, and in our own city many a business failure as well as many an individual ruin may be traced back directly to the fact that the parties involved were spending more every year than they received.

There is but one remedy which can apply to this low stage of public morality, and that is to live within means, and to punish with severity every form of corruption, whether private or public. As Dr. FALLOWS well said in his sermon on Sunday last:

> We must begin again in the old-fashioned faith in God. We must revive the old-fashioned virtues of integrity, honesty, economy, and simplicity of character. We must pay our debts, one hundred cents on the dollar, whenever we are able to do it, even if we have been released of financial obligations at fifty cents. We must live within our means. We must wear our old clothes,—lag behind the styles, if need be. We must live on homely food. We must frown on all species of gambling. We must shun the very appearance of evil, in the taking of the most inconsiderable of bribes.

Upon the ability and determination of the American people to return to these old, but safe and simple standards, depends the very perpetuity of the Republic. There is no better time than the Centennial year to make this determination. It is not a very pleasant showing that we are about to make to foreigners who will come here this year to study republican institutions and the character of the people. The pulpit has done well to sound the note of alarm. It has a great work before it. The establishment and direction of the laws of public opinion rest largely within the jurisdiction of the Church. Courts and Legislatures cannot mold popular opinion. The Church, with the aid of the press, can to a great extent. The Church, if it does its duty, can preserve the home, and establish honesty and simplicity in it. If the home is saved, the nation is safe.

THE TERMINAL GRAIN CHARGES.

We infer from the letter addressed to the Board of Trade Transportation Committee by Mr. WICKER, the General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that no progress whatever has been made in the way of reducing the terminal charges on grain consigned to Chicago, though it has been supposed that the switching and trimming charges at least were to be stricken off. The last heard of it was that the Western railroads were willing to do their part if the Eastern roads would consent, but it would seem from Mr. WICKER's letter that the Western roads have not yet agreed to do away with these charges. There has evidently been dilly-dallying on all sides, and we suspect that the owners of the elevators are not entirely free from blame. At all events, we believe that they have it in their power to coerce a reform, if they themselves are willing to enter into it and contribute their just proportion to it. If the elevators would say to the Board of Trade something as follows: "We are satisfied that the welfare of the Chicago shipping-trade depends largely upon the reduction of the terminal charges, at least to the extent that they are in excess of the charges at other cities. We have, therefore, determined to do our share in the work. We shall henceforth charge 1 cent a bushel for ten days' storage, instead of 2 cents for twenty days or any part thereof, leaving the charges for extra storage as they are now. We shall also discontinue the charge of $1 per car for 'trimming.' The rest remains with the railroads." With such a notification from the owners of the elevators, the Board of Trade could bring an influence to bear on the railroads which the latter would not be able to resist. They would certainly secure the abolition of the charge of $2 for switching, also the exorbitant charge for side-tracking, and probably the railroads would even agree to pay the 1 cent charge for original storage of ten days, as they provide reasonable storage free on all other freight they handle. If this could be done, Chicago would have an advantage over other shipping points, instead of being at a disadvantage, as at present. The proper point of departure in this movement is with the elevators. Their business is so intimately connected with the Board of Trade that the latter should not find it difficult to influence them in a matter in which the interests of both are so seriously concerned. The reduction asked of the elevators is not below the charges at which elevators in other cities are able to make money; and the new rate proposed would unquestionably yield a profit to those elevators actually doing the business if they gave up the illegitimate burden of carrying the idle elevators. The Board of Trade should make a strong effort to induce the elevator-owners to take the initiative in this reform; we are persuaded that the railroads will be constrained to do their share after the elevators shall have taken the first step. Let it be tried on this basis at least, and, if the railroads still resist, it will then be time to look for some other remedy.

THE IMPEACHMENT FAILURE.

The debate upon the BELKNAP complication in Congress grows more and more interesting, and more and more unerringly points to the fact that the Democratic House either cannot, will not, or dare not, either impeach or indict the ex-Secretary of War. It shows that they have hooked a fish which they either cannot land or are afraid to land. With his customary adroitness and boldness of attack, Mr. BLAINE, at the head of the Republican minority, has turned the tables and pushed the Democratic majority to the wall and compelled them to defend themselves. They led the attack with a good deal of vigor and more bluster up to a certain point, and then weakened. The advantage was improved, and the Democrats must now defend themselves in their unpleasant dilemma. Either they have been guilty of blundering and stupid management which will allow BELKNAP to escape, or they dare not impeach him for fear of having the chalice commended to their own lips. The report of the Judiciary Committee is a lamentable, pitiable confession of failure. That report recites the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare articles of impeachment against WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to said Committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report at any time.

The necessity for this resolution is contained in its preamble:

> The Committee on the Judiciary would respectfully report that, in pursuance of the instructions of the House, they have prepared articles of impeachment against WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, but that since preparing the same they have been informed and believe that CALEB P. MARSH, upon whose testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department said articles were framed, has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, and that probably his attendance as a witness before the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, cannot be procured to convict said WILLIAM W. BELKNAP of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

How did Mr. CALEB P. MARSH succeed in getting beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States? Simply because the House Committee released him from custody as a witness when it was in their power to detain him. He was released at a full meeting of the Committee, with the assent of the Democratic members, the Republicans protesting. He was released by that Committee with the full knowledge that he was wanted as a witness in the impeachment proceedings, and released with the knowledge also, if the Democratic members know anything, that he would leave the country as fast as time and trains could carry him. More than this, the opportunity was afforded him of taking with him the originals of all the important papers in the case, including the checks given BELKNAP by him. The thin pretext that MARSH was frightened away by fear of prosecution is disposed of by the facts in the case. He could have been retained, even if he was frightened, by the failure of the Committee to discharge him. That he was not frightened off by the announcement that he would be prosecuted is shown by the fact that he was out of Washington three hours before the report of the Committee was made to the House, and that, instead of instructions having emanated from the Cabinet for his prosecution, MARSH's case was never considered in the Cabinet, and, even if it had been, he was in Montreal before any of the Cabinet's proceedings which related to the prosecution of BELKNAP were published. Thus this thin Democratic pretext to cover up either a blunder or something worse falls to the ground, and, as the natural sequence of all this miserable management, the impeachment business has been recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, which will probably be the end of it, notwithstanding the cheap indignation expressed in Mr. KNOTT's bill in relation to fugitive witnesses, which locks the stable door after the horse has escaped, and notwithstanding the bill which was passed to protect witnesses, which will have no effect as an inducement for Mr. MARSH to return to the United States.

Whatever may be the reason, whether it be a blunder or an act of cowardice, in allowing both the indictment and the impeachment to fall to the ground, the Democrats in the House have again shown their signal incompetency to deal with public affairs, as well as their gross ignorance of duty in dealing with malfeasance in office. It is evident that if any corrupt men in the GRANT Administration are to be punished, it must be done by Republicans, who have already, in the BELKNAP case, indicated their position by voting for the impeachment which has been thwarted by the Democrats, and by voting to send the evidence before the Criminal Court necessary to indict him, which the Democrats voted down. If the Democrats really want BELKNAP either impeached or indicted, let them give the case to the Republicans and they will find a way to accomplish both, without any unnecessary delay.

THE TWEED VERDICT.

The verdict of $6,500,000 rendered against TWEED for moneys fraudulently obtained by the system of over-pay on contracts which he invented during his rule of New York is probably the largest verdict ever rendered in this country against an individual. It is a great triumph, inasmuch as it completes, as far as can be, the crusade of reform inaugurated by the people of New York a few years ago. How much of the money will be actually recovered remains yet to be seen, but it is evident that the same strict ruling which has enabled the prosecution to get the verdict will also enable it to hunt out the wealth of TWEED wherever it is concealed and however it may be covered up. The same spirit of justice which prompted this verdict will force the men who have acquired TWEED's property by fraud or without consideration to disgorge, and his estate will be swallowed up and everything recovered which has not been actually taken out of the country. The trial which has had this result was also remarkable for the reappearance of CHARLES O'CONOR, who walked into the court-room as if from the grave, and gave the case a new impetus. Neither Judges, attorneys, nor jurymen dared to betray the public while this man was alive and pointing the finger of fate at them. O'CONOR has been TWEED's Nemesis, and it was fitting that his life should have been spared to witness the final act in this drama of retribution. The defense of TWEED was necessarily weak. It rested upon DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. FIELD's argument consisted largely of an apology for his appearance as TWEED's advocate. Such an apology of itself was enough to court a verdict against his client. The rest of the defense was based (1) upon the allegation that there had never been but one meeting of the famous Board of Audit, when it was decided that the certificate of the President or Clerk should be evidence that the work certified had been done; and (2) upon the ground that TWEED was ignorant of the forgeries upon which a part of the money was obtained, and should not, therefore, be liable for so much of it. The effort of his counsel was to reduce the amount of the verdict, but the jury evidently held that, when the Board of Audit was created, it was for the purpose of examining the correctness of bills, and that the failure to do this rendered TWEED liable for the losses as well as his own stealings. Now it is to be hoped the effort to collect under this judgment will be as vigorous as has been the effort to get a verdict. At all events, let it be demonstrated that property stolen from the public is not more sacred and cannot be retained any more than property stolen from private individuals. If this be made a precedent in the case of TWEED and the whisky thieves, covering both local and National Government, the thefts will henceforth decrease.

The *Post and Mail* seeks an advertisement by charging THE TRIBUNE with inconsistency in having, in September, 1875, editorially indorsed the opinion of Mr. HAYES, the City Comptroller, backed by that of the Corporation Counsel and other eminent lawyers, to the effect that the certificates of city indebtedness drawn against taxes levied but not collected were legal and valid. THE TRIBUNE, if the case stood in the same light that it then did, would be disposed to take the same view of the case now. In the elaborate paper written by Mr. HAYES, and in the opinion of Judge DICKEY, and the indorsements by Judge LAWRENCE, Judge BECKWITH, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and the other lawyers, it is stated, or assumed, that the provisions of the charter of 1865, and the amendments of 1869, under which the city had been governed for years, were still in force. There is no mention of or reference to the fact that there had been a new charter adopted which had repealed all previous charter laws and authority in regard to borrowing money, incurring debt, and issuing certificates of indebtedness; nor is there any mention of the fact that in the new charter was re-enacted as part of the city charter the constitutional prohibition against any municipal corporation becoming indebted, "*in any way for any purpose,*" beyond the 5 per cent limitation. The absence of any such reference to the new charter was natural and proper, because at that date it was an open question, pending in the courts, whether the new charter had legally superseded the old one or not. The condition of matters has changed since then. It has now been practically decided that the charter of 1872 was adopted in April, 1875, and is now, and has been ever since that time, the governing law of this city. The act of 1865, which was a part of the old charter, provides that the city may borrow, in anticipation of the taxes levied, such sums as the city may need for a time not extending beyond the succeeding June. The charter declared adopted in 1875 repeals all previous laws inconsistent therewith, and declares that the city shall not become indebted, "in any way for any purpose," beyond the 5 per cent limitation. As that limitation has been exceeded by the bonded debt, the issue of loan certificates payable six months after date is becoming indebted in some way for some purpose. This prohibition in the new charter is not referred to by the Comptroller or the attorneys whose opinions he obtained, nor was our attention called to it until recently. When we observed that the certificates of indebtedness now being issued professed on their face to be issued by virtue of the provisions of the old charter, which are null and void because in direct antagonism with the new charter, we could not believe the act to be legal, and said so. We know that it is claimed that the provision in the Constitution applies only to bonded debt, and does not apply to any other form of indebtedness; but this is manifestly absurd, and would render the constitutional prohibition ridiculous. There would be no limit on this side of total bankruptcy to the extent of the debt that could be piled up under such a construction of the Constitution.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company in its annual report makes a very handsome showing of profits, as follows:

Gross earnings in 1875	$11,993,833
Operating expenses	4,982,047
Surplus earnings 1875	$ 7,011,786
Surplus earnings 1874	5,705,178
Increase in 1875	$ 1,306,608
Land bonds issued	10,400,000
Retired and canceled	2,768,000
Outstanding	$ 7,632,000
Land sale notes on hand	3,013,500
Balance due on bonds	$ 4,619,500

Nevertheless, this road, which was built without cost to the Company, which has surplus earnings of $7,000,000 a year, cannot pay the interest on the bonds issued by the Government. The annual interest on these bonds issued to this Company is $1,620,000, but the Company refuses to pay it, letting it accumulate, until now it amounts to nearly half the principal of the debt. Is it not possible for the United States to reach this enormous abuse of the nation's literality?

We tried to let Mr. A. O. WILLARD down as easily as possible, and refrained from pointing out the glaring inconsistencies in his account of the instructions Gov. BEVERIDGE gave him as to the course the *Post and Mail* should pursue on the HESING Treasurership matter. But he exhibits no gratitude for the kindness shown him, and does not seem disposed to let well enough alone. On the contrary, he is spiteful and venomous. His case is this: He went around electioneering with Republican Aldermen and others for the city printing for the *Post and Mail*, and, when his attention was called to the treacherous conduct of his paper in the last fall's campaign, he gave as an excuse therefor that he had acted under the advice of the Governor. To Ald. STONE, of the Fifth Ward, he confessed that "Gov. BEVERIDGE came up here in October and called at the office and said, in the *course of the conversation with me, that it was nothing but a scrub race, and he guessed we might as well support* HESING *as the other man.*" Soon afterwards WILLARD met Mr. W. H. HARPER, and in the course of conversation said to him: "Now, I will tell you the facts about that. TAYLOR and I are good Republicans, and have been so all along, but, *after the Republican Convention last fall, Gov.* BEVERIDGE *came to our office and said: 'This is going to be a scrub race, anyway, and I think you can make more capital by supporting Mr.* HESING *than you can by supporting Mr.* HUCK.'" In the meanwhile BEVERIDGE, in his card to THE TRIBUNE, declares that "he did *not* advise the *Post and Mail* to support Mr. HESING, but, on the contrary, he protested against such a course"! Here is a flat contradiction. Which of them tells the truth? WILLARD consumed more than a column of TRIBUNE space in "explaining," and a pretty mess he made of it. He dare not deny, in plain terms, what he told Ald. STONE and Mr. HARPER, but he tries to crawl through a small crack by saying that "the talk he had with Gov. BEVERIDGE occurred prior to the holding of the Republican Municipal Convention, and while the propriety of having such a Convention was a mooted point." If this were so, how in the name of common sense could he quote what BEVERIDGE said before the nomination in justification of the *P. and M.'s* perfidy to the Republican candidate for Treasurer after the nomination? If WILLARD had told Messrs. STONE and HARPER what he now pretends, they would have laughed in his face, as it would have been too absurd to quote what the Governor said at a time when the Republicans had not even made up their minds to run a ticket, as advice or instructions to the *Post* after HUCK was placed before the people as the Republican candidate against Mr. HESING as the "People's" candidate. But Ald. STONE expressly contradicts this after-thought, for he says WILLARD told him that "the Governor came up here in October, and said to him that he guessed we (the *Post and Mail*) might as well support HESING as the other man." The other man, of course, meant HUCK, and this is proven by the statement of Mr. HARPER, as WILLARD said to him that "after the Republican Convention last fall, Gov. BEVERIDGE came to our office and said, 'This is going to be a scrub race, anyway, and I think you can make more capital by supporting Mr. HESING than you can by supporting Mr. HUCK.'" The element of chronological accuracy does not seem to be wanting in this recital. The fact is, it did not occur to Mr. WILLARD when he made these revelations that they would find their way into print. It is important for the Governor that they should be denied or explained away. WILLARD finds himself in a scrape for blabbing on his master, and, not knowing what else to do or say, has taken to mud-flinging and repeating some of BEVERIDGE's contemptible aspersions, which will not advance the interests or credit of either of them.

If a review of New Hampshire politics printed by the New York *Tribune* may be trusted, certainly the result of the election in that State ought not to have any influence in the country whichever way it goes. It is reported that both sides admit that votes are bought and that the State is always carried by money. A member of the Democratic Central Committee told the *Tribune's* correspondent that, in a vote of 80,000 in a closely-contested election, at least 8,000, or one-tenth, are secured by bribery. The correspondent repeated the statement at Republican headquarters, where he says it was pronounced somewhat exaggerated, but substantially correct. Votes are said in close towns to be worth as high as $75, and one town is spoken of in which at least $10,000 is always spent by the two parties. If these are the "great efforts" always made to carry New Hampshire, they might better be spared, and both parties would do well to let New Hampshire go by default.

In quitting England, Gen. SCHENCK evidently staid not upon the order of his going, but went at once, and, in going at once, kicked over all the proprieties and the etiquette of courts in the most ruthless manner. After having taught the English people what he knew about bogus mining-stocks, and revealed to them the mysteries of poker, in pursuance of his position as Minister to the Court of St. James, then to run away, carpet-bag in hand, from the Court, without even saying good-by, was at least an indication of indecent haste. It was Gen. SCHENCK's bounden duty to have gone to VICTORIA, Queen of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Canada, and the Fiji Islands, kissed the royal hand, and walked backwards, with averted gaze, dropped a tear for old associations' sake, and left with dignity. The General, however, was too wary for anything of the sort. He knew that if he went to bid VICTORIA good-by it would be equivalent to saying to the English people he was not coming back again. But if he had made such an announcement, then the writs would have been served upon him; in other words, if he had paid his respects to the Queen, the Sheriff would have paid his respects to him. Gen. SCHENCK is too good a poker-player not to have known if he called on the Queen the Sheriff would have seen him and raised him. So he folded his tent like an Arab, and silently stole away, without saying good-by to Her Majesty. It is fortunate, now that a successor has been nominated who, when it comes his turn to take farewell of the Court of St. James, will preserve all the amenities and leave with perpendicular coat-tails. But, even at the risk of the anguish this extraordinary exit of SCHENK's may have caused Her Majesty, nothing can be more grateful or soothing to the American people than his return, however hurried or ridiculous it may appear to our English brethren.

The project for transforming the Colorado desert of Southern California into a lake by turning into it the waters of the Rio Colorado is again agitated in California. What is known as the desert is a district about 100 miles wide, lying between the river and the mountains on the west, and extending into Lower California. Portions of it are from 100 to 120 feet below sea-level, and the theory is that, by shifting of the sand, bars were formed, cutting off the channel connecting the gulf then covering the region with the ocean, and that, in time, the water covering the desert was carried off by evaporation. The region is rainless, and the mid-day heat in summer averages 140 degrees. Yet, as often as the Colorado overflows and the water finds its way into the desert a short distance along the bayou known as the New River, luxuriant vegetation springs up. The project in fact is not for forming a lake (though one would be formed) for the sake of inducing rainfall, but for a gigantic system of irrigation by tapping the Colorado near Fort Yuma. Years ago the necessary concession was obtained from Mexico, into which the lake formed would probably extend, and charter for the project obtained from the California Legislature. Only the necessary grant from Congress was lacking, and that the *Alta California* states will again be applied for. It is claimed that the scheme, if carried out, will reclaim millions of acres of now desert, uninhabitable territory.

GILBERT LEWIS, a boy 16 years old, who has been from infancy an inmate of the Pauper Home at Tarrytown, Pa., has found his long-lost mother. She lost him and her husband during the War, learned that her husband had committed suicide, and thereupon married a nobleman in Russia. The boy is now to be educated in France. Why is it that novels and plays always end at exactly this point in domestic romances? The beginning might be made here. The author might show the difficulty of eradicating habits formed in early youth; the lethargy which overtakes a mind long unused to exercise; the moral decay which is communicated to a child by pauper life. But this, alas! would not be romance; it would be history. The *Oliver Twist* of real life is not a nice thing to take into the bosom of a family.

They had a big time at their Mardi-Gras carnival at Cincinnati. At least everybody who joined in the procession *en masque*, and danced at the ball, and next morning got up with a headache, declared they had a big time. But they are not done with it yet. The awful question remains, who's to pay for it, and that the masquers are now wondering. The receipts from the ball were insufficient to pay the expenses of the whole affair, and Col. NICK ROBERTS—well known in amusement circles—claims the profits of the ball proper, as the reward for his share in getting up the celebration. To further complicate matters ROBERTS has had a rough-and-tumble encounter with another of the managers, who insisted that ROBERTS should come down with the net proceeds of the ball. The end is not yet with the great jamboree.

As the charming *Isabella* observes, "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." That is why the thoughtful printer, more merciful than the writer, made a yawning breach in a paragraph on the Public Library and the Chicago *Times*, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The *Times* will not know where to attack, unless its nose is pointed in the right direction; and we therefore take pleasure in informing it that the sentence—"The best patrons of the Library *does* not patronize the *Times*"—is absolutely indefensible. But perhaps it would be the part of wisdom for the *Times* to let the blunder pass unnoticed; its readers could never be made to understand where the laugh should come in.

The Washington *Republican* published Wednesday the resolutions of censure which were passed by the North Carolina Senate on WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, a member of that body, for accepting a bribe in August, 1868, for securing the passage of a resolution through the Senate. The bribe was the small sum of $20. A resolution of expulsion was defeated by a vote of 15 to 18 against. The resolution of censure was passed by a vote of 28 to 3. ROBBINS is a Democratic Representative in the present Congress, and as a member of the House Committee on War Expenditures has been active in trying to fasten upon the Republican party the responsibility for BELKNAP's misdoings. He is a nice duck.

The successor to the late FRANCIS DEAK in the Hungarian Parliament is Bishop HORVATH, who was a revolutionist in 1848 and driven into exile by the Russian intervention of 1849. He spent his exile partly in Paris and partly in Switzerland. Though condemned to death at one time, he was readmitted to Hungary under the general amnesty of 1857; and the Austrian defeat at Sadowa, which compelled the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to call Hungarians to his aid, made HORVATH the first Minister of Justice in the Hungarian Cabinet. He has always been moderate and conservative in his treatment of the religious questions in Hungary, and is a man (now nearly 70 years old) of great power among the people.

A TRIBUNE subscriber in one of the southern counties writes as follows: "I wish THE TRIBUNE would thump the State officers who are using State employes for electioneering purposes. At present, from six to eight men (employes) drawing salaries from the State are out electioneering for State officers desiring renomination. Counting the time of these men, and the time of others engaged in letter-writing, postage, stationery, etc., it will cost the people $6,000 or $7,000 for the electioneering expenses of those gentlemen desiring renomination." The guilty State officers will consider themselves severely "thumped."

The attendance at the representations of BYRON's new comedy, "Married in Haste," now current at McVICKER's Theatre, shows that the people of Chicago will patronize a good thing when they have a fair chance. The play is well given, McVICKER's company having the assistance of three outside artists. The fact that the resources of the company are not adequate to the production of such a work without assistance is proof positive that the judgment of the public upon it is just. In fact, the public, with all its carelessness and ignorance, seldom errs in its verdict; and, in any case, it has the comfortable assurance that from the court which it presides over there is no appeal.

The Canadians have preserved the Scotch rule relative to common carriers desisting from their labors over Sunday, so far as their canals are concerned, while the Canadian railroads are operated on Sunday the same as other days. The distinction is by no means obvious. At the same time the canal-boats on the Welland Canal are brought to a sudden stand-still every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and are not permitted to move on till midnight the following Sunday. So serious a detriment has this rule been to commerce that the Cleveland Board of Trade has addressed a remonstrance to the Canadian Parliament, which will be constrained, we should think, either to abolish the rule as to canals or apply it as to all means of transportation.

Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., which is intended to secure for women opportunities for a university education, is really, as the *Nation* describes it, "a mass of promises." Nor is the charge that it is "feebly-endowed and insufficiently equipped" refuted by the complacent statement of its friends that it has a productive fund of $400,000. This sum is the merest bagatelle as compared with the resources of the only universities worthy the name in this country or England. Smith College should have been made an adjunct of Harvard or Yale, not an independent institution.

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Mrs. BOWERS to Secretary BELKNAP:

> Come to the BOWERS, love, post-traded for you;
> Your bed shall be MARSHES, all covered with rue.

PERSONAL.

Don Carlos is 6 feet 3 inches tall, but not every inch a King.

Mrs. Belknap is a Presbyterian. Does she belong to the New or the Old School?

The Philadelphia *Times* says Belknap was a subtle man but Marsh was a sutler.

Annis Montague, of the Kellogg Opera Troupe, was born in the Sandwich Islands.

Guizot left a "Popular History of England" in manuscript, which is shortly to be printed.

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The principle of woman suffrage is taking deep root in the Congregational churches of Connecticut, and the number of bald-headed deacons is continually increasing. The pastors, on the other hand, generally wear luxuriant tresses parted in the middle, and mustaches with waxed ends.

Tennie Claflin announces that "we are on the eve of one of the grandest climacteric convulsions in finance which the world has ever known." Poor Tennie! She, too, has been reading the financial articles in the newspapers, and her once powerful mind is now a ruin. Gone to meet sweet William Kelley.

M. de Vaulegrement, an officer of Gen. L'Admirault's staff in the French army, had both his legs broken in an Italian railway accident. He recovered heavy damages, which he devoted to building a votive chapel, and put into a bank for that purpose. The bank has just broken and the chapel has not been built.

Ah Ki is the Chinese interpreter in the courts of Nevada. When business gets slack, he goes into the Chinese quarters and stirs up disturbances among his countrymen. Then he interprets the testimony to suit the highest bidder. Genius of this order cannot have a chance to expand anywhere short of Washington.

It is the candid opinion of Col. Anthony, the editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, that his sister never gave authority for the publication of the Council Bluffs statement. "If Miss Anthony should make a statement, and if that statement should reflect upon Beecher, Beecher's friends would damn her and the statement too."

Mr. Emery A. Storrs delivered a lecture Saturday afternoon before the Chicago College of Law on the subject of "Legal Technicalities in Criminal Cases." We presume it is the same that he delivered at the United States Court-room in this city, the week before, on occasion of Babcock's benefit.—*St. Louis Times.*

William Walter Phelps was elected Commencement orator of Columbia College last fall. He afterwards declined the appointment at the request of his alternate, Mr. William Hayes, who was anxious to serve. A committee of the Alumni, having examined the matter, have declared the office vacant and elected another orator, the Hon. L. Bradford Prince.

An old gentleman with white hair attended the Moody and Sankey meetings at the New York Hippodrome lately, and, for want of a better seat, took a place at the reporters' table. The reporters were about to request his withdrawal, when he said: "I feel entitled to a place here, because I am the oldest reporter in New York." The old man was Thurlow Weed.

E. P. Whipple notices, in a recent magazine article, that many pieces of poetry which have become popular have had the effect to obscure other work of the authors not less meritorious. Lucy Larcom's "Hannah Binding Shoes," G. P. Morris' "Woodman, Spare That Tree," Howard Payne's "Sweet Home," and Francis Key's "Star Spangled Banner," are instances at hand.

Dan M. Bowmar, before our great fire the energetic Secretary of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, of this city, has become the editor of the *Woodford County* (Ky.) *Weekly*, and a right bright, sprightly paper it is. Dan is a very industrious and thoroughly honest man, and his native State will be all the better for his control of one of its leading country journals.

An enthusiastic fashion correspondent writes from Washington: "If Mrs. Grant, junior, isn't the daintest, sweetest, most beautiful woman in the world, the other woman can't be a woman at all, but must be some Peri strayed from Paradise. Some women are beautiful like wax dolls, so far as color and form and features go, but Mrs. Fred Grant has all those and more, too,—soul and life and expression and feeling kindling the depths of her velvet, midnight eyes, shining from her sparkling face and issuing from her dainty lips."

BELKNAPERY.

Mr. Orville Grant Appears Before Mr. Clymer's Committee.

He Acknowledges that He Hawked His Fraternal Influence About the Country.

The Fact that He Did Not Get a Bigger Mess of Pottage His Principal Regret.

His Presidential Brother Chewing the Thrice-Turned Cud of Disgust.

Mr. Clymer's Demagogic Action in Connection with the Pendleton Inquiry.

Sudden Condensation of Democratic Gas Concerning Investigation.

Mr. Bass Threatens to Get Up a Blow Committee-Secrets About Marsh's Escape.

ORVILLE.

HOW HE SOLD HIS INFLUENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The app[earance] of Orville Grant as a witness before [the] House Committee on Expenditures of the [War] Department to-day was an important eve[nt in] the history of the investigation now making [by] Clymer's Committee. Grant, although evid[ent]ly testifying with reluctance on many points, [did] not fail to impress those present with the t[ruth] of all he did say, so that, if the Committee [failed] to discover his connection with the militar[y] Indian tradership, from which he has or does [de]rive an income, it was because they failed [to] question, and not on account of his ref[usal] to testify. In substance, he admi[tted] that, some time in 1874, he applied to the Pr[esid]ent to assist him in obtaining licenses to t[rade] at Indian posts. In response to this requ[est] the President afterwards, by letter, infor[med] him that

CERTAIN TRADERS WOULD BE REMOVED, among them those at Forts Peck and Belk[nap], Standing Rock and Cheyenne. Orville G[rant] said he had nothing to do with the remova[l of] the traders at these points; that these remo[vals] were due to a religious quarrel about whi[ch he] knew very little, and that the President, after [the] change was determined upon, informed him [by] letter that they were not then vacant, but [they] would soon become so. He applied in his [own] name, or in the name of other persons, [for] licences to trade at these points, and

SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING THEM for Standing Rock and Forts Peck and Bel[knap]. In the business at Standing Rock he asso[ciated] himself with Mr. Casselberry, of Philade[lphia], the name of the latter only being [used]. Neither of the partners put in any [money] of their own, but borrowed $13,00[0 of] Bonnafon, also of Philadelphia, and [a] partner of Mr. Casselberry. In Ja[nuary] of the present year Grant and Casselberry put in $2,000 and took Bonnafon into pa[rtner]ship. Orville Grant still retains a one-thi[rd in]terest in the business at this place. He al[so ob]tained a license to trade at Fort Peck, and [made] an arrangement with Mr. Layton, who agr[eed to] pay Orville Grant 50 per cent of his p[rofits].

FURNISHING NO CAPITAL and giving no personal attention to the ne[w busi]ness. Layton furnished a capital of $2[...]. Under this arrangement he drew $3,000 or [...] out. Afterwards, being informed that the [post] was losing money, he suspended his drafts, [and] has recently received no money. The lice[nse at] Fort Belknap was also obtained by him, [and an] arrangement similar to that already de[scribed] was made with Layton. The latter took [his] goods to this place, and began erecting a [store], but the Indian Agent at that point was o[pposed] to him, and prevented him from goin[g into] business there. Orville Grant also t[estified] that he succeeded in obtaining an Indian [trader]ship at Fort Berthold. J. W. Raymond, [of Bis]marck, also obtained a license to trade [at the] same place.

A COMPROMISE WAS MADE by which Raymond was allowed to go o[n with] the business, and Grant withdrew, receivin[g from] him $1,000. Grant said he left it with [Ray]mond to pay such sum as he might choose [and] drew on him for the amount named. Th[e] other licenses with which he admitted [having] anything to do was one held by George W[...] at White Earth. Grant was promised [an] interest in the trading at this plac[e, but] he says he has concluded no[t to] accept it, since he cannot [afford] to take chances of loss. The other instan[ce was] an attempt to obtain a license for a Mr. C[...], but he does not know whether he succe[eded in] getting it or not. He admitted having [given] the reporter of Philadelphia that he had [obtain]ed a license to trade both for himself and [others] through his influence with the Preside[nt, and] thought he did have some influence wit[h the] Grant, but was

VERY SORRY TO SAY that it brought him very little profit. W[...] applied for these licenses he filed no pa[pers with] the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, [and did] not think the Secretary of the Interior [or the] President of the United States was awa[re that] he received any money from them.

PUBLIC OPINION in Washington is greatly divided as [to the] effect of this testimony. In the pres[ent in]stance it shows that the licenses to trad[e at In]dian posts were not issued to bona-fide [traders] but given as perquisites to the brothe[r of the] President, who charged the actual trade[rs 50 per] cent of his profits for the privilege of [trading] at all.

PECK, OF DURFEE & PECK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A special from [Leaven]worth, Kan., says: C. K. Peck, of the [firm of] Durfee & Peck, Indian traders, is now [in the] city, but refuses to say anything in regar[d to the] forthcoming investigation of the ma[nner in] which the sutlerships at the different [posts in] the Western and Indian country have be[en man]aged, and in which investigation his firm [figured] somewhat prominently, further than [that the] story which appeared in the St. Louis T[imes re]lating to the refusal of Orville Grant to [allow the] firm of Durfee & Peck certain sutlersh[ips unless] large sums of money had been paid [to him] is untrue. Peck says Grant has n[ever ap]proached him upon such a subject, and [that the] tale of the *Times* is a fiction. He will t[estify] the same if called before the Clymer Com[mittee].

GRANT'S SOLICITORSHIP.

Orville Grant's testimony before the [...] Committee is stated to have been subs[tantially] the same as is reported in the recent i[nterview] with the steam-heating firm of Tho[...] Basher & Co., of Baltimore. In relati[on to the] report that Mr. Grant was in their e[mploy to] secure Government contracts, the fir[m state] that Grant was on their pay-roll at a [salary of] $2,400 per annum, but that he [was em]ployed legitimately as a solicitor [to see] them posted when contracts were [to be] awarded, and to protect their interest[s in the] matter of Government lettings. In [answer to] questions they stated that Mr. Grant [secured] contracts for supplying ship-knees for [the New] York and Philadelphia navy-yards, and [for] furnishing the heating apparatus for [the Cook] County Hospital in Chicago, but they [say] Grant failed to get for them the co[ntract for] supplying the heating apparatus for the Post-Office at Washington, the District [and the] Treasury Department. From the fact th[at] Grant failed to secure their Washing[ton con]tracts, which was apparently the main p[urpose for] which his services were engaged, it w[ould appear] that his influence with the Adm[inistration] is by no means potential; that [...] have his legal aid with the [...] only dealing with the President would [...]

addressed a remonstrance to the Canadian Parliament, which will be constrained, we should think, either to abolish the rule as to canals or apply it as to all means of transportation.

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Ah Ki is the Chinese interpreter in the courts of Nevada. When business gets slack, he goes into the Chinese quarters and stirs up disturbances among his countrymen. Then he interprets the testimony to suit the highest bidder. Genius of this order cannot have a chance to expand anywhere short of Washington.

It is the candid opinion of Col. Anthony, the editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, that his sister never gave authority for the publication of the Council Bluffs statement. "If Miss Anthony should make a statement, and if that statement should reflect upon Beecher, Beecher's friends would damn her and the statement too."

Mr. Emery A. Storrs delivered a lecture Saturday afternoon before the Chicago College of Law on the subject of "Legal Technicalities in Criminal Cases." We presume it is the same that he delivered at the United States Court-room in this city, the week before, on occasion of Babcock's benefit.—*St. Louis Times.*

William Walter Phelps was elected Commencement orator of Columbia College last fall. He afterwards declined the appointment at the request of his alternate, Mr. William Hayes, who was anxious to serve. A committee of the Alumni, having examined the matter, have declared the office vacant and elected another orator, the Hon. L. Bradford Prince.

An old gentleman with white hair attended the Moody and Sankey meetings at the New York Hippodrome lately, and, for want of a better seat, took a place at the reporters' table. The reporters were about to request his withdrawal, when he said: "I feel entitled to a place here, because I am the oldest reporter in New York." The old man was Thurlow Weed.

E. P. Whipple notices, in a recent magazine article, that many pieces of poetry which have become popular have had the effect to obscure other work of the authors not less meritorious. Lucy Larcom's "Hannah Binding Shoes," G. P. Morris' "Woodman, Spare That Tree," Howard Payne's "Sweet Home," and Francis Key's "Star Spangled Banner," are instances at hand.

Dan M. Bowmar, before our great fire the energetic Secretary of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, of this city, has become the editor of the *Woodford County* (Ky.) *Weekly*, and a right bright, sprightly paper it is. Dan is a very industrious and thoroughly honest man, and his native State will be all the better for his control of one of its leading country journals.

An enthusiastic fashion correspondent writes from Washington: "If Mrs. Grant, junior, isn't the daintest, sweetest, most beautiful woman in the world, the other woman can't be a woman at all, but must be some Peri strayed from Paradise. Some women are beautiful like wax dolls, so far as color and form and features go, but Mrs. Fred Grant has all those and more, too,—soul and life and expression and feeling kindling the depths of her velvet, midnight eyes, shining from her sparkling face and breathing from her dainty lips."

BELKNAPERY.

Mr. Orville Grant Appears Before Mr. Clymer's Committee.

He Acknowledges that He Hawked His Fraternal Influence About the Country.

The Fact that He Did Not Get a Bigger Mess of Pottage His Principal Regret.

His Presidential Brother Chewing the Thrice-Turned Cud of Disgust.

Mr. Clymer's Demagogic Action in Connection with the Pendleton Inquiry.

Sudden Condensation of Democratic Gas Concerning Investigation.

Mr. Bass Threatens to Get Up and Blow Committee-Secrets About Marsh's Escape.

ORVILLE.

HOW HE SOLD HIS INFLUENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The appearance of Orville Grant as a witness before the House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department to-day was an important event in the history of the investigation now making by Clymer's Committee. Grant, although evidently testifying with reluctance on many points, did not fail to impress those present with the truth of all he did say, so that, if the Commitee fail to discover his connection with the military or Indian tradership, from which he has or does derive an income, it was because they failed to question, and not on account of his refusal to testify. In substance, he admitted that, some time in 1874, he applied to the President to assist him in obtaining licenses to trade at Indian posts. In response to this request, the President afterwards, by letter, informed him that

CERTAIN TRADERS WOULD BE REMOVED,

among them those at Forts Peck and Belknap, Standing Rock and Cheyenne. Orville Grant said he had nothing to do with the removal of the traders at these points; that these removals were due to a religious quarrel about which he knew very little, and that the President, after the change was determined upon, informed him in a letter that they were not then vacant, but they would soon become so. He applied in his own name, or in the name of other persons, for licenses to trade at these points, and

SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING THEM

for Standing Rock and Forts Peck and Belknap. In the business at Standing Rock he associated himself with Mr. Cassellberry, of Philadelphia, the name of the latter only being used. Neither of the partners put in any money of their own, but borrowed $13,000 of Bonnafon, also of Philadelphia, and the partner of Mr. Cassellberry. In January of the present year Grant and Cassellberry each put in $2,000 and took Bonnafon into partnership. Orville Grant still retains a one-third interest in the business at this place. He also obtained a license to trade at Fort Peck, and made an arrangement with Mr. Layton, who agreed to pay Orville Grant 50 per cent of his profits. Grant

FURNISHING NO CAPITAL,

and giving no personal attention to the business. Layton furnished a capital of $25,000. Under this arrangement he drew $3,000 or $4,000 out. Afterwards, being informed that the firm was losing money, he suspended his drafts, and has only received no money. The license at Fort Belknap was obtained by him, and an arrangement similar to that already described was made with Layton. The latter took some goods to this place, and began erecting a store, but the Indian Agent at that point was opposed to him, and prevented him from going into business there. Orville Grant also testified that he succeeded in obtaining an Indian trader's license at Fort Berthold. J. W. Raymond, of Bismarck, also obtained a license to trade at the same place.

A COMPROMISE WAS MADE

by which Raymond was allowed to go on with the business, and Grant withdrew, receiving from him $1,000. Grant said he left it with Raymond to pay such sum as he might choose, and drew on him for the amount named. The only other licenses with which he admitted having anything to do were one held by George W. Felt, at White Earth. Grant was promised a half-interest in the trading at this place, but he says he has concluded not to accept it, since he cannot afford to take chances of loss. The other instance was an attempt to obtain a license for a Mr. Conway, but he does not know whether he succeeded in getting it or not. He admitted having said to the reporter of Philadelphia that he had obtained a license to trade both for himself and others through his influence with the President. He thought he did have some influence with Gen. Grant, but was

VERY SORRY TO SAY

that it br ought him very little profit. When he applied for these licenses he filed no papers with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and did not swear at the Secretary of the Interior or the President of the United States was aware that he received any money from them.

PUBLIC OPINION

in Washington is greatly divided as to the effect of this testimony. In the present instance it shows that the licenses to trade at Indian posts were not issued to bona-fide traders, but given as perquisites to the brother of the President, who charged the actual traders 50 per cent of his profits for the privilege of trading at all.

PECK, OF DURFEE & PECK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A special from Leavenworth, Kan., says: C. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, Indian traders, is now in that city, but refuses to say anything in regard to the forthcoming investigation of the manner in which the sutlerships at the different posts in the Western and Indian country have been managed, and in which investigation his firm figures somewhat prominently, further than that the story which appeared in the St. Louis *Times* relating to the refusal of Orville Grant to give the firm of Durfee & Peck certain sutlerships until large sums of money had been paid therefor is untrue. Peck says Grant has never approached him upon such a subject, and that the tale of the 21 mules is a fiction. He will testify to the same if called before the Clymer Committee.

GRANT'S SOLICITORSHIP.

Orville Grant's testimony before the Naval Committee is stated to have been substantially the same as is reported in the recent interview with the steam-hauling firm of Thomas C. Basher & Co., of Baltimore. In relation to a report that Mr. Grant was in their employ to secure Government contracts, the firm stated that Grant was on their pay-roll at a salary of $2,400 per annum, but that he was employed legitimately as a solicitor to keep them posted when contracts were to be awarded, and to protect their interests in the matter of Government lettings. In reply to question as they stated that Mr. Grant obtained contracts for supplying ship-knees for the New York and Philadelphia navy-yards, and also for furnishing the heating apparatus for the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, but they said that Grant failed to get for them the contract for supplying the heating apparatus for the General Post-Office at Washington, the District Jail, and Treasury Department. From the fact that Orville Grant failed to secure their Washington contracts, which was apparently the main purpose for which his services were engaged, it would appear that his influence with the Administration is by no means potential; that persons who pay for his legal aid with the expectation that his influence with the President would help them to secure what other favors they sought, have not had their hopes realized. If report speaks truly, the President has more than once

SHOWN HIS DISAPPROBATION

of the course of Orville Grant by putting his foot down upon the latter, to secure Departmental action in favor of his clients.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Orville L. Grant testified to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He said that he never at any time, either orally or in writing, had any authority from Belknap in relation to post-traderships, and that he never directly or indirectly exercised through others control over such traderships. He obtained the postsutlership for a man appointed at Fort Stevens. He was not interested with any parties who obtained appointments of post-traderships from the Secretary of War. He said he was interested in contracts under the Indian Department; that he obtained a post on his own account from Commissioner Smith. He made application for the trading-post at Fort Peck, and received a letter from the President in reply, which was favorable. The President notified him that there would be vacancies at Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Standing Rock, and he applied for these places in pursuance of knowledge given him by the President. These were the only trading stations on which witness had any interest. At Fort Peck, witness put in $2,000 with Messrs Cassellberry & Bonnafon. Witness, though putting in one-sixth of the capital stock, divided the profit, all the money invested being borrowed, one-half of which he was responsible for. He drew out of the concern $1,100. Witness was half-partner with Joseph Leighton in the Standing Rock tradership, though he never put in anything. He was not only not required to furnish capital, but not required to go out to attend to any business. He always felt grateful to his brother, the President, for his influence in procuring the offices. He had influence with the President to manage such matters to some extent, although he did not always find the matters to be profitable. He had not pressed the appointment of traders on the attention of the President. He procured the offices from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs after seeing the Secretary of the Interior. Neither the President nor Secretary of the Interior had the slightest knowledge of his receiving money.

NOMINAL EMPLOYMENT.

Witness testified that he was now in the employ of Basher & Co., of Baltimore, as solicitor, at a salary of $200 per month. His solicitorship was connected not only with the Government, but with private parties. He obtained a contract from Gen. Myers, of the Quartermaster's Bureau, but only to the extent of $400 or $500. Adjourned.

PENDLETON.

MR. CLYMER WOULD SHIELD A POLITICAL FRIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The retiration by several correspondents of the main charge against Mr. Clymer has caused much uneasiness in the Democratic camp. This charge was that, having been assured that Mr. Pendleton was as badly involved as he claimed Gen. Belknap to be, he declined to proceed against the Democrat, and vigorously prosecuted the Republican. On this central point Mr. Clymer's denial, as printed this morning in the *Record*, is not as precise and sweeping as was last night reported. He really there admits that the charge had been vaguely brought to his attention, as follows:

Again, it is alleged, or seems to be alleged, that I was cognizant of some meeting in the Arlington Hotel in this city between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap. If there was such a meeting I certainly was not present. If matters were discussed there in reference to another crime I could only and did only hear of it by rumor, and without any foundation in the world to go upon save that it was said that there was a record. The same one told me who was speaking about the War Department, and fortunately I have a witness who knew the week I told to go to the War Department and search it up for me so as to start that investigation, amid all of my other labors.

This afternoon, on the arrival of the paper containing the reiteration Mr. Clymer caused a subpœna for Mr. Nordhoff, of the *Herald*. Upon hearing this the Committee-room gave Mr. Nordhoff his information sent word to Clymer through a Republican member of the Committee that he would come immediately before the Committee without even the formality or delay attending the service of the subpœna, and would give the name of a gentleman who, upon being summoned, would testify to having made Mr. Clymer acquainted by data and evidence that existed to show Mr. Pendleton's case to be of about the same character as Belknap's, and that he could not justly fail to

PROCEED AGAINST THE FORMER

as well as the latter. To this note Mr. Clymer, for some reason, returned answer that he would call Mr. Nordhoff first. Whatever the facts regarding Mr. Pendleton's connection with the railroad claim may be, it will be made to appear that Clymer was informed before he made his report on Gen. Belknap that a similar case existed against Mr. Pendleton, and that no steps whatever were taken to probe it. The Democrats appreciate the awkward position in which this will place their thirst for investigation before the country, and they are very much disturbed. Meantime Mr. Pendleton and two officers of the Kentucky Central Road have been summoned, and the latter have been ordered to bring all the books in which any entries concerning the claim in question and amount received from it appear. The gentlemen with Mr. Pendleton telegraph that they will leave Cincinnati to-night, and the Committee expect to examine them on Saturday. Some of the Democrats have been forward, as a defense of their Committee for Clymer, Marsh go, the statement that Mr. Clymer and his Democratic associates who, according to the Congressional Directory, are lawyers, really believed that the written report of Marsh's testimony would be competent and sufficient evidence before a Court of Impeachment.

MARSH'S ESCAPE.

MR. BASS WILL TELL HIS STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Mr. Bass, having recovered, will to-morrow resume his seat in the House, and will take occasion to make an explanation that he protested to Clymer against the discharge of the witness Marsh, and expressed the opinion that, in all such cases, his experience had been that it was not best to discharge an important witness until the business in hand depending upon his testimony was finished. Mr. Bass will present his statement in writing, in order that it may be exact, and it is expected that it will precipitate a general exchange of views over the blunder of letting Marsh escape. Mr. Bass will show that the Democrats on the Committee acted in a most irregular manner for so grave a matter; that Marsh's statement was taken at a called meeting instead of a regular one, and that neither of the Republican members were asked to be present; that the first they heard of Marsh on his statement was at the first regular meeting after he had testified, when his written statement was being read over. The Chairman did not invite any member of the Committee to cross-examine him. These points of the Committee's proceedings Mr. Bass will feel authorized to state, in view of the declarations Democratic members have made on the floor. If the debate takes such a course as to justify a repetition of conversations in the committee-room, the Democrats will find themselves in an exceedingly awkward and unpleasant situation.

IN MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 9.—C. P. Marsh is still here, but said he is about to seek more retired quarters, probably to evade the authorities who are expected from Washington.

GEN. SANDERS.

A CARD IN RE BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 9.—Gen. Add H. Sanders, of this city, publishes a lengthy communication to-day in regard to Gen. Belknap, in which he says:

I did labor to make Gen. Belknap Secretary of War, knowing him to be well qualified for the position, his integrity to my knowledge unquestioned, and that he deserved and had earned the highest honor that could be bestowed on him by the Administration. I served with him through the War, from the Battle of Shiloh, early in 1862, to the close of the War, our commands being side by side during this interval. After the War, at the time of the National Commercial Convention, held at Keokuk, I found him in a responsible civil position under a Republican Administration, and which he had obtained principally by Republican influence. The first day of the Convention alluded to, the news of the death of Secretary of War Rawlins was received and by myself officially announced to that body. The next day a dispatch, and this was the first move to accomplish the object, was sent to the President signed by six or eight old officers with the rank of General, all Republicans and all personally known to President Grant, warmly recommending Gen. Belknap for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Rawlins.

OBITUARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—The wife of Senator Burnside died to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 9.—William C. Werner, a student of KNOX College, died suddenly this morning of acute peritonitis. His remains were sent to his parents in Peoria Township, Knox County, for interment.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday in the Senate Devoted to Ante-Rebellion Reminiscences.

Gordon, of Georgia, Extols the Superior Excellences of Southern Democracy.

Withers, of Virginia, Openly Defends the Floyd and Thompson Steals.

Mr. Edmunds Reminds Southern Senators of the Progress of Ideas.

And Particularly of the Great Principles Settled by the War.

The Matinee, on the Whole, Shows the Contrast Between Then and Now.

A SENATE MATINEE.

IN WHICH EX-CONFEDS ARE TREATED TO SOME HOME TRUTHS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The partisan contest which has created such a commotion in the House during the past week was to-day transferred to the Senate, when Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, made a fierce onslaught on the Administration, using as his war-horse the whisky-tax. He charged as valiantly as he used to when at the head of the Second Corps of the Confederate army, and quite demolished the reputation of the Republican party for honesty and ability in the collection of the revenues. Senator Morton rose to reply, smarting under his defeat on the Pinchback question, and the Georgian soon had an uncomfortable fire in the rear. He first overhauled the defaulting State Treasurer of Georgia, whose accounts are $300,000 short, but, as he is a Democrat, they are being adjusted. Had he been a Republican he would have been impeached. Mr. Morton then commented on Gen. Gordon's

RECENT SPEECH AT ATLANTA,

in which he spoke of the Republican party as wedded to the flesh and the Senator from Indiana, and gave some extracts from another speech by Toombs to show the animus of the Southern people. Senator Withers then went into action in defense of his fellow Confederate soldier, Gen. Floyd, declaring that he committed no wrong, although Senator Sherman allowed in reply that his acts as Secretary of War were designed to aid the enemies of the Union.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

closed the debate by one of his incisive speeches, showing that the war of ideas which brought about a resort to arms by the two sections would never end until there was peace before the law everywhere. On the whole the debate was the most interesting one that has been heard in the Senate during the present session, and the Republicans proved more than a match for their opponents.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Postmaster-General says that no information has been received at his department of the proposed removal of Postmaster McArthur. He also says that the Chicago office under its present management is one of the very best conducted offices in the country; that there are no charges of any sort against McArthur, and that there will be no change with his consent except for cause. From other quarters it is learned that attempts are making to secure McArthur's removal, and that approaches have been made to his bondsmen to that end.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The friends of S. P. Brown have a novel explanation of the testimony of the witness Wolff, which charges that Mr. Brown gave the best offices the Navy Department for aid in changing bids. Brown's friends say that Wolff is a fellow of very dissolute habits, who was discharged by Brown on account of drunkenness and theft; that he had stolen considerable sums before he was discovered; that furthermore there is strong evidence to show that Wolff was engaged by some Democratic conspirators to give false testimony, in the expectation of creating some prejudice against the Secretary of the Navy. It is now alleged that the conspiracy was entered into with the knowledge of some Congressmen. Brown's adherents also state that Wolff, having the fear of possible speedy death before him, is ready to confess the story. The same persons say that information obtained from Wolff himself, as his bondsmen, fully confirms the truth of these charges.

THE FINANCE MUDDLE.

The whole New York delegation among the Democrats, with a considerable following, propose to repudiate the finance bill of the Democratic caucus, and there is renewed trouble in the ranks of the faithful.

Morrison, of the Ways and Means, thinks that the Senate funding bill cannot pass that Committee. In one word, the Democratic financial position is as yet unsettled.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Prof. Silliman appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning in relation to the Committee's report on the Emma Mine. He said that his connection with the mine was merely professional; that he was employed to make an examination, and was left to fix his own compensation. His terms were $5,000 in advance, and after the completion of the work not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000. He received $10,000, and for the performance of other scientific services was compensated, his entire receipts amounting to $25,000.

Prof. Silliman was interrogated by Representative Faulkner about the famous dispatch from Utah telegraphed to London announcing the discovery of 8,000 tons of new ore, which sampled at the rate of $2,000 a ton. This dispatch was signed by Williams, Mazz and Silliman. The Professor said the telegram was certainly improper, but he had no recollection whatever of having signed such a dispatch, although as could not say his name had been forged.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The House bill legalizing the homestead entry of Mrs. Phebe C. Oakley, of Bay County, Michigan, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Christiancy presented the petition of the members of the Bar of Detroit in favor of establishing an intermediate Court of Appeals as a part of the judicial system of the United States. Referred.

Also, the petition of the citizens of Wisconsin in favor of an appropriation to complete the Fox River improvement. Referred.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the payment of prize-money to the officers of the Farragut fleet for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in 1862, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether patents for lands have not been improperly issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Harvey presented a joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature in regard to legislation affecting Indian reservations, the rights of freedmen and others in the Indian Territory. Deferred.

The House bill granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Dyer, widow of Alexander B. Dyer, late Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, was passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Gordon called up the resolution, submitted by him on Tuesday, instructing the Committee on Finance to ascertain, if possible, what amendments to our revenue laws are necessary to secure economy and certainty in the collection of the internal revenue and prevent the recurrence of official frauds in that branch of the public service. He modified the resolution to read as follows:

WHEREAS, Frequent and numerous frauds committed by distillers and Government officials have deprived the Government of a large proportion of its legitimate revenues, and brought disrepute upon an important branch of the public service; and

WHEREAS, The interest of the people and good name of the Government demand that Congress shall take immediate steps to so amend the laws as to secure economy and honesty in the collection of internal revenue; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to ascertain if possible what are the defects in the present system, and what legislation is necessary to remedy the defects, and especially to inquire, first, whether it be advisable to so amend the laws as to levy a whisky-tax directly upon the capacity of the fermenting tubs, and require it to be collected in advance; and, second, to create a Corps of Excise to hold office indefinitely, removable only for incapacity or malfeasance in office.

Mr. Gordon said the resolution proposed a radical change in the revenue laws. It was proper, therefore, that he should explain the reason and necessity for such change, and he did so in brief and in advance any disposition to reflect upon the head of the Revenue Bureau or Treasury Department. His purpose was to deal with the system alone, and show its defects. Had this resolution been adopted three years ago, even Joyce would have been compelled to act as an honest man. The whisky distillers would have paid the tax, and the Whisky Ring would not have been impossible. Money enough would have been saved to the Government to pay the cost of 100 Centennial exhibitions or build a Pacific railroad not only to California, but around the world, if it was fool enough to sustain it. He believed that there should have been reserved to the Treasury since 1864 over $1,200,000,000 from the tax on whisky, but instead of that only about $450,000,000 had been received. Take into consideration the fact that the production as well as the consumption had been increased by the Southern States resuming their position in the Federal Government, and he believed at least a thousand millions of dollars had been lost to the Government on account of whisky frauds. Where had this money gone? Into the pockets of dishonest distillers, or, what was worse, into the pockets of dishonest Government officials, and brought disgrace and demoralization upon the country. Why was it that England, under the same system as ours, could collect even more per capita in gold as the United States could in greenbacks? It was because England appointed her officers solely to collect taxes, while here they were appointed to collect taxes and help the party which for the time might happen to be in power. [Applause in the galleries, but promptly checked by the presiding officer.] The English excise officer was forbidden to belong to any party organization, but here such officer not only might belong to a party organization, but he must belong to a party, and to the one to which he was indebted for his commission. He must work for and pay to the party appointing him, and if he refused to do so his official head went into the basket. In England the revenue system was a success and the pride of the people, while in this country the same system was an ignominious failure, famous only for failure and conspicuous only for crime, infamous with the people and a disgrace to the country. As long as revenue officers were appointed by the party for the time in power the country would have these corruptions. Since 1868 the people might be increased, diligence might be doubled, and agents employed, but as long as agents were appointed on account of their party influence, so long would dishonest distillers bribe dishonest officials. He wished to add his deep conviction that, whatever party might be called upon to administer the Government, if it appointed men to collect taxes on account of their influence disgrace would be brought upon the party. If it should be the will of the American people, as he believed it would be soon, to put the Democratic party in power, that party would bring honesty to these departments. Yes, so fully was he persuaded that there would be a temptation to use money to keep the party in power that he felt very much like praying, "The Lord deliver the Democrats also from temptation." He said a Corps of Excise must be created, removed from the temptations of party support. To-day, standing in the shadow of that awful event which called a gloom over the whole country, it grieved him to state that American institutions were imperiled by these sad and sickening disclosures of the last few years. What they? Corruption, official corruption, in high places and in low; Oredit-Mobilier, Sanborn contracts, Washington City Government Ring, and last, the horrid, filthy, dirty Whisky Ring. That was the worst corruption, which has swept over the country and broke at last at the very steps of the Executive Mansion, had become odious to the people. This was a good year to begin the reformation, and it was a good place to begin it. He hoped that all would unite to restore a pure service and unite all the people.

MR. MORTON

said it had been said that civil war was generally followed by a period of demoralization to a greater or less degree, and he supposed there was something in that, and to that case his remarks might be applied back to those who made the civil war, and those who made that war should be, perhaps, the last persons to complain of its consequences. If the Senator from Georgia (Gordon) could suggest any practical method for the prevent frauds or collect the revenue he (Morton) would unite with him or anybody else for that purpose. True, there had been corruption in the collection of revenue, and doubtless there would be hereafter, no matter what party administered the Government. There were good and bad men in both parties. The statement that the good men were in one party, and all the bad ones in the other party, was beneath his contempt.

Mr. Gordon said he could not bear the idea of having the Senator's contempt, and therefore must correct his assumption. He did not say that all the good men were in one party and the bad ones in the other. He meant the party which administered the revenue system, as at present organized, would bring bad men to it.

Mr. Morton, resuming, said the Senator (Gordon) said there was to be a change in the party administering the Government, and the Democratic party would bring honesty to the collection of the revenue. He said in substance that the Democrats were now diverted to the support of a party, and charged that the Republican party was corrupt. He (Morton) denied any such assumption that the Democratic party had all the good men. When it was announced that the Democratic party had all the good men, and the Republican party all the bad ones, he begged leave to say that Ingoldsby Skenn had known his Democratic party; he had known that party from childhood, and were unable to say that on the average those in that party were any better than other people. If the Republicans admitted that Democrats were as good as other people, they did about as much as they could conscientiously do. The Senator (Gordon) had declared that $1,200,000,000 had been received. Some money had been stolen, but the Senator was rather extravagant in his figures. The Government was substantially in the hands of the Democratic party in 1865, '66, '67, and '68. The whisky collected on which those years was as follows: In 1866, $33,328,000; in '67, $33,542,000; and in '68, $46,655,000, and this with a tax of $2 per gallon on whisky. In 1870 the tax collected was $57,000,000; in 1874, $49,000,000; and in 1875, $52,000,000, and this with a tax of less than one-half as much as that imposed under the Johnson Administration. Could it be inferred from these figures that when the Democratic party came into power it would bring a panacea for all those ills? If the Senator wanted revenue officials to be non-partisan, why did not his party in the other House bring forward a bill to make Revenue Collectors life officers. The Senator (Gordon) has eulogized the system of England. It appeared from his remarks that he admired that country more than a Republic. If he (Gordon) wanted all the tax officers to be life appointees, why had he not urged his adoption in Georgia? Had it been adopted there, the State Treasurer would not have defrauded, as was recently the case, to the extent of $300,000 to $400,000.

Mr. Gordon—Does the Senator state that as fact?

Mr. Morton said he had seen it stated in the papers.

Mr. Gordon said the matter was now being adjudicated in the courts, and the Treasurer claimed that every dollar would be accounted for.

Mr. Morton—Well, he is a Democratic official, and will be dealt with tenderly.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. Morton said: As the Democratic party expected to be in power they would appoint this excise corps for life. Would some of them be Republicans? He thought not. The whole country would understand why this proposition was brought forward at this time. There had been some difficulty in collecting revenue in the Southern States, owing to the murder of revenue officials, and they it was said there were family stills there, where the distilled enough for the neighborhood only. The Civil Service Reform prepared by the Senator from Georgia was very sweeping. Why did he not bring in a bill to have it extend to all departments of the Government? If the life-tenure was such a good thing? In other words, why not come out in favor of a monarchy instead of a republic? There was where the whole proposition ended. That Senator (Gordon) did not knew about whisky frauds he knew from the investigation put on foot by a Republican Administration. He could not point to an instance where any such investigation had been authorized by a Democratic administration. The Sanborn frauds and Credit Mobilier exposures were the result of investigations set on foot by the Republican House of Representatives. That party was an honest party which investigated its own members and punished them. There were some other forms of corruption quite as dangerous as whisky frauds. The Senator (Gordon) had referred to an event which cast a shadow over all the land. He (Morton) would not discuss that, as he might have to sit as judge on that case, but if common report was true, that appointment came as near being a non-partisan appointment as could be. It had its Democratic surroundings.

Mr. Morton then read from the speech of Mr. Gordon, delivered in Atlanta, and said that the Senator had paid no attention to the utterances of Toombs, delivered a few days before at the same place, to the effect that the Georgia election had been carried by bribery and intimidation. If that charge was true, it was a damning one against the people of Georgia, and, if it was not true, it was a foul calumny, and it was the place of the Senator to repel it. He had passed it by in silence.

Mr. Gordon said the Legislature took formal action in regard to these charges, and he would have the resolutions adopted by that body read.

Mr. Morton said the Legislature may have thought words while to take some notice of them, but the report in newspapers showed that the utterances of Toombs were cheered to the echo. That was a case of corruption far more reaching than the whisky frauds. The Senator (Gordon) had charged the Republican party with being tyrannical. He (Morton) denied it. The party had been magnanimous, and his friend Gordon was a living monument of magnanimity. It had dealt magnanimously with those who had fought against the Government.

Mr. Sherman said this was the first time since the Internal Revenue law was passed that a party speech for party purposes had been made against it. His friend Gordon might disclaim any intention of making a party speech, but all who had heard it would regard it as such. The revenue laws had been framed by men of both parties, honestly and faithfully. The resolutions presented by the Senator from Georgia had no business before the Senate. It was unconstitutional for the Senate to frame matters pertaining to the revenue. If the resolutions should be sent to the Committee on Finance, the Constitution prevented their consideration by that Committee. He argued that the law as it now stood required a survey of every distillery in the country, and the Internal Revenue Office knew the producing capacity of every distillery. If it was discovered that a distillery was turning short of its producing capacity, the law required that it should be taxed according to its producing capacity, unless a satisfactory explanation could be given. It was impossible to reduce such a law as this proposed by the Senator from Georgia. It would be taxing a business before such a business was carried on. It would be taxing whisky before it was made. No one ever heard of such a thing. As to an excise corps, the people of the United States would never tolerate any such band. The office of tax-gatherer should be under the head of a bureau, so that an officer could be removed the moment fraud was suspected. The Senator (Gordon) has taked advantage of the occasion when the whole public mind was under a cloud to bring this matter forward, to excite in the mind of the people the belief that the Republican party had produced fraud by scheming legislation. The revenue laws had not been framed by parties. They were the result of the careful study of business men. Joyce, McCulloch, and others did defraud the revenue. That could not be helped. All the Republican party can do was to find them out, and punish them, and that had been done without mercy. The Democratic party had not been so vigilant in punishing the delinquents of that party in 1860. When Floyd and Thompson stole money and bonds, guns and ammunition, who punished them? Who arraigned them? The Republican party had been too lenient in giving its adversaries political power, and some of the worst troubles to the party came from that.

GORDON REPLIES.

Mr. Gordon said when he introduced his resolutions he had no conception of the scope which was to be taken in the debate. He had no partisan motive in introducing them, and he was astonished that Senators should think that he aided a party which never had shown by the records of the Department that he was not justified in doing so. Had it come to this, that when a Southern man spoke of wrongs perpetrated upon the Government, he should be insulted by a statement that he occupied his seat in the Senate by the magnanimity of the Republican party, and was therefore not to mention any of the delinquencies of that party? The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) made an insinuation unworthy of him when he said that he (Gordon) had taken advantage of this occasion to bring forward his resolutions. They had been prepared for a month, and he had been ready to speak, but other business occupied the attention of the Senate. All this bombast about the resolution being anti-Republican was only intended to turn the eyes of the people away from the frauds which have been perpetrated. He referred to his speech at Atlanta, and said he was unable to see what his remarks there had to do with this subject.

He next spoke of the causes of the War, and said because men of the South differed from those of the North in the past they were not to be condemned. Their political teachings from youth up had been different from those of the people of the North, and they were honestly entertained. Did such difference preclude him from criticising anything which the Administration might do? His (Gordon) did not propose to be drawn into a passionate discussion by the Senator from Indiana for purposes which he (Morton) might have in his heart. The War was fought on account of difference in opinion. When the South seceded from the Union she placed the issue upon the arbitrament of battle, and when that issue was decided by the fate of battle, the South let her construction of the Constitution be decided also, and so-to-day the Constitution is better respected. The Senator from Indiana that henceforth and forever the question of secession was settled, not only here, but in the mind of every man in the South. He (Gordon) thought it unworthy of the Senator from Indiana (Morton), who was continually flinging in the faces of Southern Senators the statement that they had been defeated, to refer to the fact that he had not a Southern man brought up in the Senate, however honest he might be, no argument was so potent with the people from Indiana as a reference to the action of that man in the War. The Senator (Morton) had read from his (Gordon's) speech at Atlanta, but he had stopped before he reached the point where he (Gordon), referring to Toombs' speech, had asked those whom he was addressing if the utterances of Toombs reflected the sentiments of a single one in that body, and there was a universal cry of "No! no!" Yet the Senator would hold responsible Toombs up as the sole sentiments of the people of Georgia and of the South, when he (Gordon) had characterized them as vile, and showed that the

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Unbroken Dullness in Financial Circles---Collections Improving.

Packers Paying Up---The Loan Market Easy---Clearings, $3,000,000.

The Produce Markets Steadier---Provisions Active and Strong---Wheat Firm---Corn Easier.

FINANCIAL.

The packers are beginning to pay the paper given the banks at the beginning of the packing season, and this adds to the easy tendencies of the loan market. The amount of obligations of all kinds now maturing each day considerably exceeds the new loans called for. Payments are promptly made as a rule by country and city customers alike, and as mercantile collections are improving the supply of paper diminishes, there is not a large surplus of loanable resources,—and in some institutions there is none,—but there is enough on the whole to have weakened rates of discount to independent borrowers.

Rates of discount at the banks are 7@10 per cent.

On the street rates are 7@18 per cent, with the demand for good paper unsupplied.

New York exchange was firmer, and sold between banks at 25@50c discount for $1,000.

The movement of currency was a little heavier to the country.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123	123¾
United States 5-20s of '65	118	118¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	119	119¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	121¼	121¾
5-20s of '68—January and July	123	123¾
10-40s (ex. coup.)	118⅛	118⅞
United States new 5s of '81	118¾	118¾
United States currency 6s	126⅜	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 114@114⅛.

Greenbacks were 87¼@87⅝c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	513¾	511¼
Germany	95½	96⅛
Paris—francs	513¾	511¼
Holland	95½	96⅛
Belgium	513¾	511¼
Switzerland	513¾	511¼
Sweden	....	27½
Austria	....	43½

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	....
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds (short)	104 & int.	105 & int.
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds (long)	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ℔ ct. bonds	....	97 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side (ex. div.)	132½	135
City Railway, West Side, 8 per cent certificates	101½ & int.	103 & int.
City Railway, North Side	119	121
Traders' Insurance Company	125	128
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company		130
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

New York, March 9.—Gold opened at 114½ and closed at 114½. Carrying rates, 1 to 3½.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand.

State securities were dull.

At the Stock Exchange business was confined mostly to Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. Outside these shares the market was dull. Lake Shore was strong. Western Union and Pacific Mail were about steady. Ohios advanced ⅜, and Union Pacific declined to 58⅛, closing at 68½. Canton declined to 41½, and at the close rallied to 43 bid, and 45 asked. There was rather more than usual done in long sellers' options to-day, generally sixty days, chiefly in Western Union and Lake Shore, about ⅛@¼ under the price in a regular way. Transactions, 175,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 51,000 Western Union, 67,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, and 7,000 Michigan Central.

Money market easy; 3@4.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Custom receipts, $358,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000.

Clearings, $22,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 485½@489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123	New 5s	118⅛
Coupons, '65	118½	10-40s, reg	118½
New	119⅛	10-40s, coupons	118¾
Coupons, '67	121½	Currencies	126⅛
Coupons, '68	123		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Virginia, old	34		

STOCKS.

Western Union	67⅞	N. J. Central	106⅞
Pacific Mail	22½	Rock Island	110½
Adams Express	105	St. Paul	43½
Wells-Fargo	87	St. Paul pfd	80½
American Express	63½	Wabash	3½
United States Ex	74	Wabash pfd	9½
New York Central	116½	Fort Wayne	104
Erie	18	Terre Haute	5
Erie pfd	35	Terre Haute pfd	17½
Harlem	143	Chicago & Alton	103½
Harlem pfd	134½	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Michigan Central	63½	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Union Pacific stock	68⅜	Indiana Central	4½
Lake Shore	64⅞	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118¾
Illinois Central	102½	Hannibal & St. Joe	18½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	95½	Del., Lack. & West	118
Northwestern	43½	A. & P. Tel	19
Northwestern pfd	68	Central Pac. bonds	108⅞
C., C., C. & I	54	Union Pacific bonds	105⅞

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, March 9.—The following are the latest quotations of mining stocks on the Stock Exchange:

Consol. Virginia	436	Yellow Jacket	108½
California	90½	Empire	8½
Segregated Belcher	97	Alpha	40½
Ophir	70	Belcher	36½
Chollar	116	Confidence	24½
Savage	16½	Sierra Nevada	24½
Imperial	14½	Exchequer	18½
Mexican	38½	Overman	84
Gould & Curry	22½	Justice	24½
Best & Belcher	62½	Caledonia	62½
Hale & Norcross	46½	Succor	2
Crown Point	25½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, March 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Greenwich st, 212 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 24 ... $ 2,250

Fulton st, 94 1-10 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 25x137½ ft, dated Feb. 28 ... 2,000

Trumbull av, 128 ft s of Barry Point road, e f, und ⅓ of triangle, 36½x113 8-10x113 ft, dated March 7 ... 500

Blocks 1 and 2, w s of Kedzie, and bet Chicago and Grand avs, except railroad and 12 lots, dated March 7 (Nathaniel T. Wright to Frederick Wacker) ... 70,000

Bremer st, 800 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 20x90 ft, dated Feb. 17 ... 1,000

Marshfield st, 112 9-10 ft s of York st, w f, 37 7-12x100½ ft, dated March 7 ... 13,000

Jackson st, n w corner Loomis st, s f, 48 4-10x125 ft; also Harrison st, 50 ft e of Laflin st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 6 ... 8,500

West Huron st, 96 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated March 1 ... 3,500

Warren av, 107½ ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 24x118 ft, dated March 8 ... 2,600

Harding av, 168 ft n of West Ohio st, w f, 24x125 7-10 ft, dated March 1 ... 600

Forrest av, 270 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 30x100 ft, dated March 6 ... 3,750

Webster av, 33½ ft e of Orchard st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 8 ... 1,000

Hubbard st, 146 ft e of Western av, n f, 23½x120 ft, dated Nov. 26 ... 1,000

Seneca av, 190 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 100x125 ft, with 300x125 ft in same block, dated Feb. 26 ... 20,000

Central Park av, 100 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 100x124 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 25 ... 4,000

State st, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 96x123 ft, dated Feb. 29 ... 9,600

Lincoln st, 99 ft s of Walnut st, w f, undivided ½ of 30x100 ft, dated March 7 ... 1,056

Fourteenth st, 100 ft e of Centre av, s f, 20x124 ft, dated March 8 ... 800

Mather st, 186 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 20 5-12x118 ft, dated March 8 ... 6,000

Bradley st, 175 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 8 ... 2,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Barry av, 147 ft e of Waubun av, s f, 200x178 ft, dated March 8 ... $ 10,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-third st, 142 ft e of Cornell st, n f, 24x150 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1875 ... $ 3,000

Champlain av, 80 ft s of Forty-first st, w f, 20x75 ft, dated March 9 ... 2,338

Oswell st, 509 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 25x126½ ft, dated May 22, 1875 ... 480

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

West Forty-fifth st, n w cor of Augusta st, e f, 131x302 ft, dated July 1, 1875 ... $ 7,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning:

	RECEIPTS. 1876.	RECEIPTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1876.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.
Flour, brls	6,455	3,820	9,703	9,757
Wheat, bu	24,140	48,070	27,316	26,283
Corn, bu	55,632	57,515	81,138	18,601
Oats, bu	12,060	20,427	15,117	14,088
Rye, bu	350	380	792	400
Barley, bu	2,920	6,880	17,233	8,899
Grass seed, lbs	119,715	288,930	166,821	143,142
Flax seed, lbs	....	39,500	84,281	21,000
Broom corn, lbs	....	66,950	43,330	40,000
Cured meats, lbs	121,010	145,970	1,846,873	1,282,269
Beef, brls	....	....	406	25
Pork, brls	....	50	1,528	1,017
Lard, lbs	3,480	322,060	302,670	300,293
Tallow, lbs	13,960	10,020	71,700	....
Butter, lbs	60,122	70,396	44,830	44,314
Dressed hogs	290	2,696	136	1,168
Live hogs, No	....	11,903	....	5,305
Cattle, No	....	3,854	....	2,252
Sheep, No	....	2,744	....	879
Hides, lbs	153,896	132,439	70,040	299,830
Highwines, brls	336	232	264	340
Wool, lbs	160	40,254	32,425	136,300
Potatoes, bu	744	1,784	1,780	772
Coal, tons	2,484	....	1,791	....
Hay, tons	50	....	10	....
Lumber, No. ft	261,000	254,000	1,281,800	1,195,900
Shingles, No	681,000	380,000	864,000	748,000
Salt, brls	160	540	1,074	1,270

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 8,045 bu wheat, 1,092 bu corn, 710 bu rye, 4,508 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 17 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (54 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn, 51 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars new mixed do, 7 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (72 corn); 4 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (14 oats); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 146 cars, or 58,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,106 bu wheat, 4,807 bu corn, 692 bu oats, 3,116 bu rye, 3,887 bu barley.

Another side of the delivery business was stated yesterday, which is at least equally plausible with the first. It was claimed that the time of making deliveries should be extended to 5 o'clock instead of cutting it down to half-past 2. People who buy property for shipment have no objection to receiving it up to the latest moment at which they keep their offices open, and for the rest a man is not likely to decline grain late in cases where he has doubts about the validity of the expected check to be received in payment. An extension of the time would do something towards relieving the pressure now felt during a short afternoon's work, though, of course, those who court the last moments for the sake of avoiding the retort courteous would continue to do so if the time were extended to midnight.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with less extensive changes in price than usual, and a generally steady feeling in most departments. The trading was chiefly for future delivery, the shipping movement not having yet waked up from its winter dormancy.

The dry-goods market was destitute of new features. Prints remain unsettled, but for other department goods the quoted prices are steadily maintained. Jobbers of groceries were having a fair trade, and, with the single exception of coffee, the market presented a steady, firm tone. Coffee was dull, and was freely offered at a ½c off from previous quotations. Butter was in good demand, and was held with great firmness, as the supply was not sufficient to meet the wants of the local and Eastern trade. Cheese also was strong. Within the past few days there have been purchases here aggregating some 3,000 boxes for direct export to England. The fish market was not as active as it should be at this season, and excepting mackerel and herring, the prices were weak. Dried fruits remained without change in values. There was no improvement in the demand for coal and wood, and those markets were in a weak and unsettled state. Leather, bagging, paints, and oils were unchanged.

The demand for lumber continues moderate at unchanged prices. Shingles are slow, but steady, the receipts being rather light. Orders are beginning to come forward for hardware, and recent prices generally are adhered to, the shading being chiefly in nails, while metals are unchanged. The wool, hop, hide, and broom-corn markets were steady. Seeds were more active, and timothy was stronger, the advance being chiefly in low grades, the offerings of which have been reduced daily, while the receipts have recently been small. Other seeds were steady. Oranges and lemons were firm owing to the firmness in New York, where the importations continue small, and are readily taken on arrival.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs, March 9, 1876: Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 11 cases toys and dolls; Schweitzer & Beer, 8 cases toys; Chicago Public Library, 2 cases books; Stettauer, Brothers & Co., 1 case cottons; E. A. Curley, 2 cases books; D. B. Fisk & Co., 9 cases artificial flowers; J. Cox & Co., 6 cases artificial flowers; H. Enderis, 1 case books; Kantzler & Hargis, 7 cases cigars; Briggs & Brother, 6 cases seeds; I. T. Relling & Co., 2 cases books; Wirt Dexter, 7 cases wine. Duty collected March 9, 1876, $7,369.18.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in better demand, and firmer all round, with fair activity for the season, the aggregate of sales tending to diminish after the regular winter's work is finished. Hogs were steady, and there was no particular change in the tone of the advices from other points, but the pressure of sellers met with the preceding day was over, and buyers took the lead, local packers being fair purchasers. A review of the situation, with the statistics of the winter's business, will be found in another column.

MESS PORK—Was in fair demand on speculative account, and 12½c per brl higher, the tone being steadily firm throughout. Sales were reported of 5,000 brls seller April at $22.20@22.35; 7,000 brls seller May at $22.40@22.60; and 1,000 brls seller June at $22.70. Total, 13,000 brls. The market closed firm at $22.15@22.17½ cash or seller March; $22.27½@22.30 seller April; $22.52½@22.55 seller May; and $22.67½ seller June.

Prime mess pork was quiet at $20.00. Extra prime quoted at $16.50.

LARD—Was moderately active, and advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, there being no change in the Liverpool quotation. Sales were reported of 5,250 tcs seller April at $13.20@13.30; and 8,750 tcs seller May at $13.40@13.50. Total, 14,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $13.15@13.17½ cash or seller March; $13.27½@13.30 seller April; $13.47½@13.50 seller May; and $13.62½@13.65 seller June.

MEATS—Were in better demand and a shade firmer, but without any general advance in prices, short clears, only, being marked up ⅛c on futures. Sales were reported of 300,000 lbs shoulders, at 8½@8⅝c cash, 8⅝c seller April, and 9c seller May; 50,000 lbs long clears, seller April, at $11.60; 550,000 lbs short ribs, at 11½c seller April, and 12@12⅛c seller May; 30,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 12⅛c; 3,000 pcs bacon hams at 13½c packed; and 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 13c seller April. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	8⅜	11½	11⅞	12
Boxed	8⅝	11⅞	12	12⅛
April, loose	8⅝	11½	11⅞	12⅛
May	9	11½	12⅛	12⅜
Bacon, cash	9½@9½	.....	12½@13	13@13½

Long and short clears quoted at 12c cash, and 11⅞c seller March, boxed; green hams, 12@12⅛c; sweet-pickled do, 12½@13⅛c; Cumberlands, 11⅛c, cash or seller March; long-cut hams, 13¼@13⅝c, boxed; bacon hams, 13⅜@14⅛c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $23.50@24.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅜@8⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, with no particular change in prices. The purchasing was all done by local dealers, shippers holding off. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $6.00; 1,135 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.00@4.75; 200 brls spring superfines at $3.00@3.25; and 60 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 1,485 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $4.75@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour $4.10@4.25; buckwheat do, $3.00@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady at the recent range of prices. Sales were 20 tons at $10.00 on track, and 10 tons from winter wheat at $10.50 to arrive.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $13.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at $14.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was more active, and stronger, advancing about ¾c above the closing figures of Thursday, though rather weak early. The conditions were not apparently favorable to higher prices, as the fact of small receipts found an offset in finer weather. Liverpool was publicly reported inactive and dull, and private advices called it "dull but not quotably lower, with large shipments on the way from Black Sea ports," from which it was inferred that the Black Sea ports are open. But some private telegrams were rumored to have been received from the other side of the Atlantic quoting a slightly better tone, and on the strength of that the local shorts took hold more freely towards noon, the market previously having been little better than a scalping deal. The small receipts are expected to continue for some weeks yet, the condition of the country roads being described as "simply horrible," but the accumulations along the Minnesota shore of the Mississippi will soon be available, and make our daily supply fully as large as wanted. We note that the visible supply is reported to have increased 75,000 bu during last week, instead of diminishing, as was expected. It should, however, be remembered, that most of this augment is probably due to the bringing forward of boat-loads into New York Harbor which were not previously counted, because they were hidden in out-of-the way nooks. The quantity actually on hand at the principal points is probably less than it was a week ago. The lower grades were in fair demand yesterday for shipment, and firmer, and there was an inquiry for a rather large lot of vessel-room at a low rate, to take wheat out on the opening of navigation. Seller May was the principal deal. It opened at $1.02¼, declined to $1.01⅞, and advanced to $1.03, closing at $1.02⅞. Seller April sold at 98@98⅝c, closing at the outside. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 97⅜@98c, closing at 97⅞c; and gilt-edged receipts of do closed at 98½c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 spring at 97⅜@98⅛c; 2,000 bu No. 3 do at 82½c; 1,800 bu do (I. C.) at 82⅛@83c; 400 bu do (N. W.) at 85½c; 2,400 bu rejected do at 71½@72½c; and 1,800 bu by sample at 74@88c. Total, 47,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Sales were limited to 1,800 bu, by sample at $1.10@1.16. Graded lots were inactive and nominally firm at $1.13½@1.14 for No. 1, and 98½@99c for No. 2.

CORN—Was more active, and rather weak during the greater part of the session, declining about ⅛c on May deliveries, but became firmer on receipt of the dispatches from New York, which quoted a firmer tone there than was expected. The receipts were light, and exceeded by the shipments, but the weather was fine, and that made many operators bearish, the number of sellers being quite large at one time,—chiefly for summer deliveries, however. The demand in this market for corn to move eastward is only moderate. It would be larger but for several circumstances outside of the railroad discriminations recently complained of. The execrable condition of the country roads which keeps back corn from this market does not extend over the whole Northwest. They are delivering corn quite freely at St. Louis, from Kansas and Missouri, as also at other Southern points of accumulation; so that the East is obtaining a fair share of corn, and the partial block here has no effect on prices. The inquiry yesterday for shipment was moderate. Seller May opened at 47½c, sold at 47⅝c, and declined to 47⅛c, closing with buyers at 47⅛c. Seller April ranged at 43⅞@44c, closing at 43⅞c. Seller July was quiet at 48@48⅛c, and seller June nominal at 46⅞@46⅝c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 43⅛@43⅜c, closing dull at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 and high-mixed closed at about 44½. Cash sales were reported of 17,400 bu No. 2 at 43⅛@44½c; 400 bu new high-mixed at 40c; 1,200 bu new mixed at 37½@38c; 1,600 bu rejected (winter receipts) at 34½c; 400 bu ears at 42c; 400 bu do, choice, at 45c; 2,000 bu by sample at 36@41c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 38@41c free on board cars. Total, 26,200 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and unchanged. The receipts were light and exceeded by the shipments. There were very few buying orders in, but the offerings were light and held at recent prices, the prospect that the receipts will continue small preventing sellers from pressing property on the market. The shorts were buying the car-lots offered at 32½@32⅝c, and there was some trading in May at 34⅞@34½c. Seller April sold at 32⅝@32⅞c. Seller the month was offered early at 32⅛c in settlement, and was nominal at the close at about 32⅛@32⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅛@32⅝c; 7,800 bu (by sample) white at 32@36½c on track. Total, 24,800 bu.

RYE—Was firm under a moderate inquiry to fill orders and light offerings. Nothing was done in samples or low grades. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63½@64c.

BARLEY—Was dull, closing easier than on the previous day. The receipts were light and considerably exceeded by the shipments, but it is feared the outward movement will be checked by the recent advance, owing to which several orders have been already countermanded. There was very little demand for cash yesterday, either from shorts or shippers, and, although held at about Wednesday's closing prices, no transactions were reported, and the best price bid was ½c under the one asked. Fresh receipts of cash were quoted at 59@62c, and round lots of regular at 57½@58c. No. 3 sold at 36c, and rejected at 28c. Seller March was little better than nominal at 57@57½c. April opened at 57c, receded to 56½c, then rose to 57½c, and weakened to 56½c, which was the closing. May sold at 57½c, to 56½c, back to 57, and closed at 56c. Samples were in moderate request. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 3 at 36c; 1,600 bu rejected at 28c; and 2,600 bu by sample at 50@80 on track. Total, 4,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in moderate request and stronger, with sales of 1,000 brls at $22.37½ seller April, $22.57½ seller May, and $22.75 seller June. Lard was also stronger, with sales of 500 tcs at $13.32½ for April, and $13.52½ for May.

Wheat was fairly active and firm, closing at 98⅞@99c for April, and selling at $1.02⅞@1.03 for May, closing with sellers at the outside. March was quoted at 98c.

Corn was in moderate demand and easier, closing at 43½c for March, 43⅞c for April, and 46⅞c for May.

Oats were easier, selling at 34⅛@34¼c for May and closing at the inside. June sold at 34c, and closed at 33½c seller.

Barley was lower, selling at 56c for April and 55@55½c for May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was active and stronger, closing at $22.40 for April and $22.55@22.57½ for May. Sales 10,750 brls at $22.35@22.40 for April, $22.55@22.60 for May, and $22.75@22.77½ for June.

Lard was fairly active and stronger, closing at $13.32½@13.35 for April, and $13.50@13.52½ for May. Sales 3,250 tcs seller April at $13.35, and seller May at $13.52½@13.55.

Short ribs were stronger, with sales of 100,000 lbs seller April at $11.95.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.10.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady under a moderate inquiry. Choice hurl, 9½@10c; No. 2 hurl, 7½@9c; choice medium, 7@7½c; good medium brush, 6@6½c; fair inside and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—The market still occupies a very firm position. The receipts do not come up to the trade requirements, and for fancy grades even higher figures than quoted below are obtainable. Shippers secure the bulk of the offerings, and the home trade takes what is left. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 32@36c; medium to good grades, 21@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@28c.

BAGGING—There was nothing more than a moderate movement in this class of goods, and former quotations were no more than sustained. We repeat our list: Stark A, 26½c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23c; Amoskeag 23½c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do, 5 bu, 15½@16½c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Remains firm. Within the past ten days fully 3,000 boxes have been purchased here for direct shipment to England, which, together with free sales to the local and Western trade, has made a very perceptible impression on the stock in store and has further strengthened the views of holders. We repeat our quotations: Choice to fancy factory, 12½@13½c; lower grades, 9@11½c.

COAL—Was in small demand at nominally unchanged prices. Quotations remain as follows: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.00@7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00@6.50; Illinois, $4.00@4.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet. The receipts were very light, and there was little inquiry, the weather being unfavorable for shipping. Sales were reported of 61 head at $9.00@9.50.

FISH—Mackerel remain firm owing to scanty supplies. Herring also are in moderate stock and are held firmly. Other kinds are weak and unsettled. Trade remains quiet for this season of the year. No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.00; No. 2 do, $4.90; No. 1 trout, $4.25; No. 1 shore mackerel new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 33c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a moderately active market at about steady figures. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 14@16c; figs, drums, new, 11@12c; Turkish prunes, new, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.70@2.80; loose Muscatel, new, $3.10@3.25; Valencia, 11½@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 24@25c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; peaches, halves, 12½@13c; do, mixed, 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 12@13c; Grenoble walnuts, 15½@16c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11½@12½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons were firm, in sympathy with New York, where the arrivals have thus far been small this season, the usual importers being unwilling or unable to import, last season's business having proved so disastrous. Some are holding back, hoping the European dealers will consign their fruit. Apples were unchanged: Choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl; Messina oranges, $4.50@5.50 per box; common oranges, $4.50@5.50 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Coffees were weak and ½c lower. Sugars, sirups, molasses, rice, and most other lines were held at steady figures. There was a fair business in progress at the annexed quotations:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@6¾c; Carolina, 7@7½c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 30@31c; Java, No. 2, 27@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 22@22½c; good to prime do, 21½@21½c; common to fair, 20½@20½c; roasting, 18½@19½c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 22@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11⅝c; crushed, 11½@11⅝c; powdered, 11½@11⅝c; granulated, 11@11½c; A standard, 10½@10⅝c; do No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9⅞@9½c; extra C, 9⅝@9⅞c; C No. 2, 9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9½c; choice brown, 8½@8⅝c; fair to prime do, 8½@8⅝c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@8⅝c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do, prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico, molasses, 48@50c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@19c; cloves, 52@53c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.23@1.25; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6½@7c; do, gloss, 8½@9c; do, corn, 9@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7½c; do, silver gloss, 9½@9½c; do, corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—The receipts were very light and the market firmer for upland and No. 1 prairie, Timothy was nominally firm. Prairie sold from store at $9.00; Timothy, $12.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $8.00; prime upland prairie, $9.50; No. 1 prairie, $7.00@8.00; slough, $5.00.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady. The receipts are rather light, and consist largely of grubby stock, which usually brings about two-thirds the price paid for perfect skins. Following are the quotations: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light and heavy, 7c; part cured, 6½@6½c; green salted kip, 9c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint, dry kip and calf, 14½@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls at $1.05 per gallon, with New York nominal at $1.09½.

LUMBER—Continues moderately active and steady. Shingles are rather quiet but steady at present quotations. It is understood that the snow is fast disappearing in Michigan, and Muskegon and Grand Rivers will probably secure a moderate and Manistee a fair supply of logs. Quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00@....
Third clear, 1 inch	33.00@35.00
Third clear, thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@....
First common siding	16.00@....
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00@30.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A	35.00@....
Box boards, B	25.00@....
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	....@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.65@ 2.90
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

METALS AND HARDWARE—Were in moderate demand and steady. The bad condition of the country roads is a serious drawback to trade, but orders are beginning to come forward, and business, on the whole, appears to be on the increase. The New York *Bulletin* says of tin: Pig-tin still appears to be in a weak and unsatisfactory condition, and the trade find little comfort in the outlook. Prices are low, but the slow, uncertain consumption, and the large supplies known to be available, together with the ill-success attending all recent attempts to infuse stamina in the leading markets abroad, deter capitalists from investing, and induce the regular trade to simply buy along in small lots as required, and leave the supply to be carried by importers. Tin plates are also ruling rather dull, but are not forced to a sale, and some holders think there is a fair prospect of an early improvement in the interior demand. Quotations: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $12.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $9.00. PIG TIN—Large, 27c; small, 28c; bar, 29c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 33c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; slabs, 8½c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4½c rates; Russia iron, inclusive, 17c; do, No. 1, stained, 17c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 11c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c; discount, 25 per cent. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5, 7, to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c; do, small lots, 5½c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at $2.90, with a discount of about 10c for car lots.

OILS—Prices were without quotable change. There was a light demand from the local trade and a fair number of orders from the interior. We repeat our list: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 14c; do Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 15c; Snow White, 150 test, 17½c; do headlight, 175 degrees, 18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.10@1.12; No. 1, 97@98c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 65c; whale. winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 29@25c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Poultry in good order was steady under a moderate inquiry. The weather was soft and holders generally were anxious to sell. Eggs were dull and easy under liberal offerings. Retailers continue to buy from hand to mouth, asserting that the demand does not appear to improve notwithstanding the low prices. Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 7@10c; ducks, 10@11c; eggs, 13½@14c.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm, the lower grades being higher. The orders were chiefly for lower grades, the offerings of which were smaller than heretofore, the receipts being checked by the bad roads in the interior. Prime seed was quoted at $2.20@2.25, and the lower grades at $1.90@2.15. Clover was quiet and firm at $8.40.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—The market presented no specially new features. There is a steady, fair demand at the range of prices following: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 40@43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 35@37c; good common, 36@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—We quote: Maple, $8.50; beech, $7.50; slabs, $5.00@5.50—delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate Western demand and steady. A Boston report March 4 says the market is quiet and all parties in the trade are moving cautiously. The transactions of the week were in California wools mostly, and these wools are being closed out as fast as possible, in order to prepare for the new clip. The stock of California wools at above date was 2,500,000 lbs, but if sales keep up to recent average all will be disposed of before May. Quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 52@53c; do, poor to good, 44@50c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 40@42c; washed, coarse and medium do, 43@45c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 22@28c; do, coarse and medium, 32@33c; pulled, 33@35c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,378	8,755	1,848
Tuesday	5,594	7,063	2,933
Wednesday	3,169	8,042	2,470
Thursday	4,100	6,000	2,000
Total	16,041	29,860	9,251
Same time last week	13,806	33,727	8,503
Week before last	18,910	65,855	9,393
Shipments—			
Monday	2,157	3,837	1,354
Tuesday	1,826	2,958	1,790
Wednesday	3,164	3,131	2,427
Total	7,147	9,926	5,572

CATTLE—Neither the demand nor the course of prices were as satisfactory to the selling interest as on the day before. The attendance of buyers did not show any falling off, all classes being fully represented, but the unlooked-for increase in the receipts led to the exercise of more caution, and no class of stock, with possibly the exception of "choice," was salable at quite as good figures as on Wednesday. During the opening hours there was some show of activity, but before noon trade had quieted down and it did not revive, the market closing dull and heavy, with considerable unsold stock in the yards. Sales were reported at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice—the bulk at $3.50@4.90 for stock cattle and butchers' stuff, and at $4.15@4.75 for common to prime shipping steers.

CATTLE SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
R. Strahorn & Co. to Shamburg (heifers and steers)	16	1,433	$5.30
To Swift & H.	63	1,361	5.00
To Eastman	116	1,193	4.50
To Allerton	15	1,268	4.60
To Greenwald & M.	17	1,282	4.80
To Greenwald & M.	19	1,070	4.40
To Crocker	29	1,505	5.50
To O'Brien (cows)	20	801	3.25
To Templeton	29	966	4.00
Nicoles & Addems to Crocker	45	1,507	5.40
To Monroe	31	1,259	5.10
To Monroe	16	1,389	5.40
To Monroe	18	1,158	4.60
To Swift	11	1,463	5.00
Alexander, Cassell & Co. to Martin	15	1,436	5.12½
Ingwersen Bros. to Doud	16	1,182	4.70
Adams, B. & Bro. to E. C. Green (stockers)	24	600	3.25
To Morris & Waixel	29	1,447	4.85
To Morris & Waixel	22	1,307	4.40
To Morris & Waixel	18	1,352	4.70
To Morris & Waixel	17	1,222	4.70
Martin Bros. to Newton & D. (cows)	17	970	3.65
McDonald, March & Co. to Searles	17	1,076	4.30
To Schiever	16	1,158	4.35
To Monroe	27	1,441	5.25
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Allerton	152	1,318	5.15
To Allerton	12	1,292	4.60
To Allerton	11	1,403	4.70
To Allerton	50	1,202	4.45
To Allerton	46	1,330	4.90
To Lobeman	14	1,199	4.50
To Myers, H. & Co.	16	1,318	4.60
To Diet	33	1,138	4.30
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Botsford	15	1,265	4.90
To Morris & Waixel	16	1,184	4.60
To Shamburg	17	988	4.25
To Sherbel	7	1,220	4.00
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Morris & Waixel	17	1,380	5.25
To Morris & Waixel	17	1,235	4.90
To Morris & Waixel	15	1,453	5.12½
To Marks	19	1,030	4.20
To Marks	16	1,256	4.25
To Queenan	15	927	3.50
A. W. Vaughan to Cason & S.	16	1,142	4.35
Groves Brothers to Keefer	22	1,245	5.05
To Wall (cows)	16	1,022	3.62½
To A. Noe	17	1,116	4.30
H. R. Henry to Morris	31	1,169	4.25
To Monroe	22	1,172	4.40
Rader & Reed to Roe	17	1,255	4.60
To Greenwald & K.	12	1,033	4.25
Wood Brothers to Diehl	6	1,395	4.50
To Hartuett (cows)	12	1,136	4.00
Bensleys, W. & B. to Allerton	10	1,242	4.45
Robinson & Co. to Allerton	23	1,271	4.60
H. Green & Co. to Heman (stockers)	28	919	3.70
Caffman, Beam & Brown to Van Horlces	34	1,199	4.55
To Van Horlces	14	1,405	5.00
Wood Brothers to Myers, H. & Co.	77	1,204	4.40
To Myers, H. Co.	71	1,175	4.35
Conover & Hall to Allerton	14	1,217	4.55
Rosenbaum & S. to Waixel	35	1,118	4.40

HOGS—Were in good demand and ruled steady and firm. The supply was pretty evenly divided between local buyers and shippers, at $7.90@8.10 for bacon grades, at $7.85@8.20 for poor to good packing hogs, and at $8.30@10.00 for fair to fancy heavy shipping grades. At the outside quotation St. John & Brown sold L. B. Doud, for the Philadelphia market, 60 head averaging 375 lbs. This is the highest point prices have attained this season. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Allerton & W.	48	194	$8.00
To Tabor	45	165	8.05
To Tabor	45	190	8.10
To Tabor	38	198	8.10
To Tabor	34	208	8.10
To Armour & Co.	22	282	8.15
To Armour & Co.	22	325	8.15
To Armour & Co.	31	257	8.15
To Armour & Co.	30	283	8.15
Brown, Thompson & Co to Upton	22	253	8.00
To Boyd, L. & Co.	53	178	8.05
A. W. Vaughan to Vanwinkle	66	290	8.25
To Orvis	30	281	8.25
Groves Bros. to Sherman	30	229	8.10
Ingwersen Bros. to Hassett	23	210	8.05
To Tilden	67	197	8.05
To Tilden	60	182	8.05
Bensleys, W & B. to Boyd, L. & Co.	39	167	8.05
To Larkin	47	172	8.00
To White & Co	43	198	8.10
To Morgan	26	223	7.95
To Thompson, F. & Co.	44	274	8.40
Conover & Hall to Orvis	26	313	8.25
To White & Co.	53	198	8.10
To White & Co.	55	203	8.10
To Boyd, L. & Co.	50	168	8.10
Adams, B. & Bro. to Jones	56	251	8.15
To Jones	42	242	8.10
To Mitchell	42	201	8.05
J. Anderson to McKay	72	187	7.90
H. R. Henry to Boyd, L. & Co.	55	186	8.10
To Armour & Co.	23	315	7.90
To Fisher	38	284	8.10
To Cleveland & Co.	43	225	8.00
To White	75	181	8.05
Rader & Reed to Allerton	45	210	8.00
To Allerton	46	220	8.05
To Allerton	50	200	8.05
To Robinson	114	184	8.00
To Armour	32	284	7.95
To Robinson	113	168	8.00
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co.	27	253	8.00
To Armour & Co.	62	282	8.20
To Larkins	51	176	8.10
To Larkins	46	187	8.10
To Arnold	29	281	8.30
To D. G. Brown	51	287	8.65
To Beck	49	190	8.10
H. Green & Co. to Jones	64	199	8.00
James Jackson to White	51	187	8.10
Rosenbaum & S. to Armour	30	257	8.00
John Wallwork to Orvis	66	307	8.25
To Armour & Co.	30	316	7.85
St. John & Brown to Doud	60	375	10.00
To Spring & H.	52	202	8.10
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Black	120	199	8.00
To McLean	65	220	8.15
To Orvis	101	166	8.25
To Stone	51	203	8.00
R. Strahorn & Co. to White & Co.	25	203	8.10
To Armour & Co.	31	279	8.10
To Beck	36	201	8.10
To Beck	31	181	8.10
To Orvis	83	288	8.30
To Orvis	75	267	8.35
To Orvis	29	305	8.30
To Doud & Armstrong	30	298	8.30
To Doud & Armstrong	24	176	8.30
Martin Bros. to White & Co.	40	189	8.10
To Armour & Co.	22	389	8.10
To Orvis	74	268	8.25
To Tabor	40	203	8.10
Noe & Holmes to Tabor	62	197	8.10
To Murphy	22	274	8.15
To Fowler Bros.	55	185	8.00
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to White & Co	74	184	8.05
To Robinson	49	199	8.05
To Orvis	47	322	8.50
To Armour & Co.	23	318	8.00
McDonald, March & Co. to Cleveland P. Co.	65	207	8.05
To Fowler Bros.	51	190	8.00
To Larkin	41	171	8.00
Alexander, Cassell & Co. to Fowler Bros.	68	186	8.00
To Griffith	74	241	8.15
To Larkin	28	179	8.00
To Shoneman	30	244	8.05

SHEEP—There was a good demand from shippers, but the home trade were not doing much, and prices were scarcely as firm as during the preceding two days. Sales were at $4.00@6.35 for poor to extra. Fair to good flocks sold at $4.75@5.15, and choice at $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
Brown, T., & Co. to Hollis	82	109	$6.35
Adams, B., & Bro. to Hollis	90	95	5.87½
To Hollis	79	100	6.00
To Hollis	77	96	5.80
St. John & Brown to O'Connell	191	71	4.85
To Hay & Connally	164	95	5.67½
Nicoles & Addems to Swift & H.	43	92	5.15
Alexander, Cassell & Co. to Hirshu	215	103	5.50

NEW YORK.

New York, March 9.—BEEVES—Receipts, 545, making 2,870 for three days, against 2,330 at the same time last week; quality about medium, generally ranging common to good; demand weak; market extremely dull at a further reduction of nearly ¼c; coarse fat oxen, 8½c; common to very good steers, 9@10½c; a few prime and extra, $11½@12c; 3 car-loads fat bulls, 4½@4½c, live weight.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,750, making 8,820 for three days, against 7,520 at the same time last week; prices further declined; market closed weak at 5½@7½c for common to extra, the lowest figure for a car-load of Illinois sheep, 71 lbs, the highest price for a car-load of Ohio sheep, 118 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,760, making 9,500 for three days, against 11,299 at the same time last week; none for sale alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., March 9.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 493 head, or 11 cars through stock, 18 cars for this market; total for three days, 2,873 head; best, $5.75@6.25; medium to good, $5.00@5.50; common to fair, $4.00@4.50; stockers, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $3.00@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,485 head; total for three days, 4,675; Yorkers, $8.00@8.40; Philadelphias, $9.40@9.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, and for the three days past, 11,500; selling $4.00@7.25.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 646; total for the week, 7,344; no market to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 800; total for the week, 12,400; no market to-day.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900; total for the week, 13,800; market quiet; 6 cars disposed of; fair to best Yorkers, $8.00@8.25; light stock, $7.60@7.75; heavy hogs, $8.40@8.75.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, March 9.—HOGS—Fair and firm; common light, $7.40@7.75; good light, $7.80@8.25; medium heavy, $8.30@8.75; receipts, 1,530; shipments, 293.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 9.—HOGS—Less active; light to heavy shipping, $7.50@8.25; packing, $8.25; Philadelphia, $8.60@8.75.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; little doing.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 2d. Corn—New, 26s 6d@27s; old, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 81s, Lard, 60s.

LONDON, March 9.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £264,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 41¼ per cent.

MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½, being ½ below the Bank of England rate.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 105; '67s, 107½; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 105⅞; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15½; preferred, 30.

TALLOW—47s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—23s@23s 3d.

LINSEED CAKE—£10 10s.

PARIS, March 9.—RENTES—66f 90c.

THE BANK OF FRANCE—The specie in the Bank of France increased 27,000,000f during the past week.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 101¾.

ANTWERP, March 9.—PETROLEUM—29s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—Latest, — COTTON—Market easier; 6⅜@6 9-16d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American.

WHEAT—California white wheat, average 9s 10d@10s; do club, 10s 2d@10s 8d; red Western spring, 9 to 1, 7s 10d@9s 10d; do winter, 9s 8d@10s.

FLOUR—Western canal, 22@24s.

OTHER GRAINS—Corn—Western mixed, new, 26s 6d @27s; old, 29s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 81s, Prime mess beef, 91s@91s 6d. Lard—American, 60s. Bacon—Long clear and short clear, 61s.

TALLOW—Fine, 42s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 11s@11s 6d; spirits, 8½@9½d.

LINSEED OIL—24s 6d.

COMMON RESIN—4½@5d; bale do, 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 6d@25s.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton—Demand good; sales, 9,400 bales; movement checked by brokers claiming concessions which factors would not grant; prices easier; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 9⅝@10½c; low middlings to strictly low middlings, 11@11½c; middlings to strictly middlings, 12½@13½c; good middlings to middlings fair, 13½@14½c; receipts, net, 1,743 bales; gross, 2,492; exports to the Continent, 5,027; to Great Britain, 4,130; stock, 327,010.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Cotton quiet; lower to sell; middlings, 12½c; net receipts, 80 bales; gross, 1,010; sales, 802.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12½c; net receipts, 333 bales; exports coastwise, 143; sales, 2,902.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12½@12½c; net receipts, 286 bales; exports coastwise, 626; sales, 1,000.

MOBILE, March 9.—Cotton firm; middlings, 12½c; net receipts, 1,158 bales; exports to Great Britain, 91 bales; coastwise, 387; sales, 2,000.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The package trade in cotton goods, prints, and dress goods, was more active, and there was a better feeling in jobbing branches. Cotton goods were steady with agents, but irregular in jobbers' hands. Cotton dress goods were in good demand, and worsted shawls were more active. Sprague's fancy prints will be reduced to 6½c to-morrow. Woolen goods for men's wear are quiet.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—Petroleum firm and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 11½c; prime white, 150 test, 12½c; Michigan test, 14c, car lots, cash.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, $2.10 at Parker's; refined, 13½@13⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market rather more steady; moderate export and home trade demand; sales 58,000 bu at $1.10 for No. 3 Milwaukee, fresh receipts, and $1.25 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee in store, last fall's inspection. The following quotations will about cover the transactions for the day: $1.00@1.02 for rejected spring; $1.02@1.17 for ungraded spring; $1.07@1.09 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.09@1.11 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.22@1.25 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.23@1.27 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.32@1.37 for No. 1 spring; $1.19@1.34 for winter red Western; $1.20@1.47 for amber do; $1.35@1.50 for white Western. Rye quiet at 78@82c for Western, 80@85c for State, the inside price for car-lots, and 84@85c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn fairly active, without decided change in price; sales of 44,000 bu at 60c for no grade mixed, 62c for steamer mixed, 62@63c for ungraded new Western mixed, 63½c for new yellow Southern, 61c for new white do, and 65@68c nominal for old Western mixed. Oats more active; a shade firmer; sales of 43,000 bu at 44@48c for mixed Western and State and 47@51c for white Western and State, including No. 3 mixed New York inspection at 44c, No. 2 do at 46½c, and 10,000 bu mixed State at 48c afloat.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 12½@13c for long clear. Lard steady; sales of 100 tcs at $13.62½ for prime steam; at the first call for March $13.55 was bid and $13.67 asked; for April $13.67½ was bid and $13.70 asked; for May 500 tcs sold at $13.85; for June $13.97½ was bid and $14.00 asked; for July 250 tcs sold at $14.07½.

WHISKY—Market dull; sellers at $1.09½ and buyers at $1.09 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market heavy, with a moderate inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7⅝c; prime at 7⅞c; white Havana at 9@10½c. Coffee—Market quiet; without decided change; Rio quoted at 15@18c in gold; Maracaibo at 17@19c in gold. Tea—Market without change; light demand.

TALLOW—Rules dull and unchanged; prime city, 9@9⅛c.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—COTTON—Quiet, but firm; 12⅞@12 15-16c; futures closed steady; March, 12⅞c; April, 13@13 1-32c; May, 13 5-16c; June, 13 9-16c; July, 13 25-32@13 13-16c; August, 13 15-16@13 31-32c.

FLOUR—Little better request for export and home use; receipts, 7,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@3.75; super State and Western, $4.00@4.50; common to good extra, $4.85@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@5.75; white wheat extra, $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.25; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.60@9.00. Rye flour steady; $4.10@5.05.

CORN-MEAL—Heavy; Western, $2.55@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat rather more steady; little better demand; receipts, 16,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.34@1.37; do good ungraded, $1.30; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.22@1.26; No. 3 do nominally $1.08@1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee prime store, $1.25; No. 3 do, $1.10@1.13; amber winter Western, $1.39; white do, $1.48. Rye quiet; State, 80@85c; Western, 78@82c; Canada in bond, 84@85c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 81,000 bu; steady for all grades except no grade, which is dull and nominal; mixed steamer, 61½@62c; do graded, 62½@63c; Western mixed new ungraded, 62@63½c; new yellow Western ungraded, 63½c. Oats—Receipts, 21,000 bu; a shade firmer; Western mixed and State, 43½@48c; white do, 47@51c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 75@80c.

HOPS—Firm; Eastern and Western, 11@16c; New York State, 13@18c; California, 17@20c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee dull and nominal; jobbing, 15@19c in gold; cargoes, 15@18c in gold. Sugar quiet and heavy; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c; prime, 7⅞c; Muscovado, 7⅜c; refined, 9½@10½c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet at 45@60c; foreign quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm; crude, 8⅝c; refined, 14c; cases, 17½@21c; naphtha, 9⅝c.

TALLOW—Market steady; 9@9⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.60@1.65.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; 39c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 15@16c; State and Pennsylvania, 16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $23.00 cash and April; $23.20 May. Dressed hogs—Western, 10@10½c. Beef unchanged. Cut-meats—Western quiet; middles quiet; long clear Western, 12½c; city do, 13c. Lard closed firm; prime steam, $13.65@13.67½ cash and March; $13.70 April; $13.85@13.87½ May; $14.00 June; $14.07½ July.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@29c; State, 20@35c.

CHEESE—Steady; 6@12½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.09.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—FLOUR—Good grades full prices; extra, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin, $5.50@6.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Choice firm; amber, $1.42@1.44; Pennsylvania red, $1.40@1.41. Corn steady; yellow, 56½@58c; sail, 59c; steamer, 58@58½c; white, 60c. Oats depressed; white, 42@48c; mixed, 39@42c.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2.37@2.40. Flax, $1.40. Clover, 14@14½c.

WHISKY—Western iron-bound steady; $1.09.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 13½c.

BUTTER—Choice firm; New York State, and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 35@37c; firsts, 28@32c; Western extra, 28@30c; firsts, 25@26c; Western rolls, extra, 26@29c; firsts, 21@24c.

CHEESE—Firm; New York, 12½@14c; Western fresh, 12½@14c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 17@18c; Western do, 16@17c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; quiet. Corn quiet, but steady; 60½c. Oats—Market dull, but steady; Western mixed, 40@42c; white, 45@50c. Rye—Market dull, but steady; 78@82c.

HAY—Very dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $18.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $23.00. Bulk shoulders, 9½c; spare rib, 12½c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½@10½c; clear rib, 13½@13½c; hams, 15½@16c. Lard steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio cargoes, 15@18c; jobbing, 15½@19c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak; ¼c lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.08½; hard, $1.13½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.01½; April, $1.02½; May, $1.06½; No. 3, 87½c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 43@43½c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2 fresh, 31½@32c; May, 35@35½c. Barley inactive and nominal; No. 2 fresh, 78c; March, 77c; No. 2, 43c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 68½c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive; nominally unchanged. Mess pork, $22.00. Prime lard, 13@14c. Sweet-pickled hams, 12½@12½c. Dry-salted shoulders, 8½c, loose; middles, 11½@12½c, boxed. Dressed hogs firm; $9.25@9.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; prices a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.26; No. 2 do, $1.11½; extra do, $1.36; No. 1 amber, $1.22½; April, $1.25; May, $1.27½; No. 2 red, April, $1.25; No. 3 red, $1.06; rejected Dayton & Michigan red, 84c. Corn dull; high mixed held at 47½c, 47c bid; May, 50c; low mixed, 46½c; no grade, 44c; do Dayton & Michigan, 43½c; damaged, 39½c. Oats dull; white, 38½c; Michigan, 34c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 4,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—COTTON—Steady; fair demand; 12½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.10@1.25. Corn irregular; in the main higher; 47@50c. Oats dull; 35@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and unchanged; 72@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged; $23.00. Lard steady; fair demand; steam, $13.05@13½c; kettle, 13½@14c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 12@12½c; clear, 12½c. Bacon steady and firm; 9½c; 13½c; 13½c.

WHISKY—Fair; nominally $1.04.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—COTTON—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady; fair demand for medium; fall extras, $4.25@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; little doing; No. 2 fall, $1.48½@1.49. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 39½@39⅝c cash; 40⅛@40½c for April. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 33½c bid cash; 33c bid March. Barley unchanged. Rye dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $23.00. Dry-salt meats dull; only job lots selling; 8½c; 12c; 12½c. Bacon quiet; 9½c; 13c; 13½@13½c. Lard nominal.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.05@1.05½.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 9.—FLOUR—Steady demand; Western super, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $5.00@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5.25@7.00; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.00; Illinois, $6.25@8.25; St. Louis, $6.50@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.50@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 65½@68c. Oats—Market dull; mixed and No. 2 white, 44@49c; rejected, 45c; No. 1 white, 54@55c.

MARINE.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

There is a prospect that navigation will open unusually early this season. There is but little ice on Lake Michigan, but ice 2 feet in thickness is reported in the Straits, which, however, will soon rot under the influence of the warm south winds which have been prevailing of late. Some predict that the Straits will be open on the 1st of next month; the majority of vessel men, however, do not believe that they will be open before the 15th. None except ice-laden vessels have thus far arrived at this port, but two cargoes of lumber are expected here from the Michigan shore to-day or to-morrow. The feeling in marine circles is rather depressed, and vessel men are not anxious for a speedy resumption of business. They are of the opinion that this season will be as dull as it was last. No charters for grain have yet been made. Everybody seems to be holding back. There are three tugs out in this harbor at present, the Tom Brown, Ben Drake, and Eustaphieve, and they are able to do all the business that offers, and have time to spare. Capt. George Washington Fleecher is now commanding the Ben Drake, and Fatty Holland commands the Eustaphieve, as usual. The tug Crawford will come out in a few days, and will also have a new Captain, Mr. Louis Gray, who takes the place of Capt. Hyman.

At the various dry-docks business has been unusually dull during the past winter. No new vessels have been built, and the repairing and rebuilding done amounted to but very little. The Chicago Dry-Dock Company has but one vessel in dock at present,—the Hattie Fisher.

ICE.

Though the ice harvest in this region has been unusually small this season, yet there need be no fear that the cocktail and the beer will have to be drank hot next summer. No matter how warm July may be, there is not the least danger that the supply of ice will run short. While the ice crop in this vicinity has failed, further north there has been a superabundance of it, and a large number of vessels have arrived here during the last two days loaded down to the docks with cargoes of solidified water consigned to the various ice-dealers in this city. Among the vessels that arrived yesterday and the day before were the Anna Tomine, Emanuel, L. J. Conway, Charles Luline, City of Sheboygan, L. W. Perry, Blue Bell, Success, J. V. Jones, and Espanola. All these vessels come from Sheboygan and Manitowoc.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	7:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 p. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b Madison & Elroy Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:40 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	‡*7:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †*Saturday and Sunday Ex. ‡ Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	§*5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:10 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	* 5:45 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:35 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:35 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:35 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*10:20 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	* 10:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. ‡ Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:35 a. m.	§ 8:40 a. m.
Accommodation	* 7:05 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Evening Express	§ 5:25 p. m.	§ 9:10 p. m.

‡Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultation always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE

FOREIGN.

List of Members of the Ne[w] French Cabinet.

All the Ministers Selected from t[he] Republicans.

The Emperor William Declines to Pa[r]don Von Arnim.

More Treasonable Charges Are Prefer[red] Against the Count.

Another Serious Turkish Defeat [in] Herzegovina.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FUNERAL OF LADY STANLEY.

LONDON, March 9.—The remains of the l[ate] Lady Augusta Stanley, who died on the 1st in[st.,] were buried at Westminster Abbey to-day w[ith] great pomp. Queen Victoria and her daughte[r] the Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness [of] Lorne, were present. The Archbishop of C[an]terbury, the Primate of All England, the Earl [of] Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Westminster w[ere] the chief pall-bearers. The Duke of Northu[m]berland, the Bishop of London, the Right Ho[n.] W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Cardwell, M[ax] Muller, and many other distinguished pers[ons] followed in the procession. Dean Stanley, [the] chief mourner, performed the burial servic[e.] The remains were interred in Westminster A[b]bey at the express wish of the Queen, an ho[nor] accorded to few ladies.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER.

The jury in the adjourned inquest at Po[rtland] on the Strathclyde disaster returned a verd[ict] to-day. They find the Captain of the Franco[nia] to blame for the manner in which he naviga[ted] his vessel; that the collision occurred in co[nse]quence thereof, and that his conduct was grea[tly] influenced by the pilot, whose behavior deser[ves] grave censure. They conclude by pronounc[ing] a verdict of manslaughter against the Captain.

FREEDOM IN A BOX.

Lord Chief-Justice Sir Alexander J. E. Co[ck]burn was to-day presented with the freedom [of] the City of London. He made a long spe[ech] on the occasion, in which he expressed his [sat]isfaction that in the Alabama arbitration [he] had succeeded at any rate in the vindication [of] the honor of England.

THE SHIPPING LAWS.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Comm[ons] this evening Mr. MacIver asked whether th[ere] had been any diminution of the number of v[es]sels lost in the Bay of Biscay since the adopt[ion] of the load-line restriction.

Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board [of] Trade, replied that between February, 187[4], [and] February, 1875, twenty-six steamers were lost with 175 lives; and between February, 1875, [and] February, 1876, only two steamers were lost, w[ith] twenty-six lives.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE.

Disraeli moved the second reading of [the] titles bill, which declares that the title of [the] sovereign shall be "Victoria, by the Grace [of] God, of the United Kingdom of Great Brit[ain] and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, [and] Empress of India." Disraeli refuted the [ob]jections that the title of Empress was not [En]glish, and that the colonies were neglected. [He] declared that the colonists were Englishmen.

Maurice Brooks, Home-Rule member for D[ub]lin City, inquired if the Queen, on assuming [the] new title, would extend clemency to Fenian c[on]victs.

Disraeli promised to reply to the quest[ion] when the bill was passed.

Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, and advanced Liberal, attacked the proposed cha[nge] and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Gladstone argued that there existed [im]portant States in India which were not u[nder] English dominion. If the bill should wo[rk a] political change in their status it was unju[sti]fiable, and its passage would be an act of teme[rity] bordering on insanity. He urged the claim[s of] the colonies, and concluded by announcing [he would] be supported the motion to adjourn.

The Marquis of Hartington subsequently [ad]vised Samuelson to withdraw his motion for [ad]journment, but the Conservatives objected.

The motion was finally rejected by a vot[e of] 334 to 31.

The bill then passed a second reading.

FRANCE.

THE AMNESTY PROPOSITION.

PARIS, March 9.—The *Rappel* announces [that] the Senators and Deputies favoring a comp[lete] amnesty will meet to-morrow to frame a mo[tion] looking to that end, which will be introduc[ed in] both Chambers early next week.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, March 9.—The French Ministry [has] been definitely constituted as follows: M. [Du]faure, Vice-President of Council and Minis[ter of] Justice; M. Ricard, Interior; M. Wadding[ton,] Public Instruction and Worship; M. Ch[risto]phle, Public Works; M. Teisserenc de B[ort,] Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral Fouri[chon,] Marine; M. Leon Say, Finance; Gen. D'C[issey,] War; Duke de Cazes, Foreign Affairs.

All the members of the new Cabinet belo[ng to] the Left Centre. The Ministry will comm[uni]cate with the Chambers to-morrow either [by a] written programme or through a speech b[y M.] Dufaure.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The following gentlemen have been el[ected] Presidents of the various Bureaux of the [Sen]ate: Bishop Dupanloup, M. Kolb Bernard, [Gen.] Changarnier, and M. Dekerdiel, of the R[ight;] Admiral Pathnan, MM. Rampont, Feray[,] Carnot, Republicans, and Admiral Rou[ssin,] le Noury, Bonapartist. The eleven Presi[dents] of the Bureaux in the Chamber of Deputie[s are] all Republicans.

FLOODS.

The Seine continues to rise. Several pe[rsons] have been drowned. The Bois de Boulogn[e and] Isle St. German are partially submerged.

DIED.

PARIS, March 10—5 a. m.—Louise Revoil [,] the authoress, is dead.

LONDON, March 10—6 a. m.—The *Times'* [Paris] dispatch says the Ministry of Public Instr[uction] and Worship has been divided. M. Bu[...] takes charge of the Department of Worsh[ip be]cause Mr Waddington is a Protestant. T[he lat]ter remains Minister of Public Instructio[n and] Fine Arts.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE LOST STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Arrive[d,] steamer City of San Francisco, from Sydne[y,] Auckland and Honolulu, bringing Aus[tralian] mails. She brought 800 cases of exhibi[ts for] the Centennial.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The general aspect of mining affairs [during] the month has been dull. The want of r[ain has] seriously hampered operations in many [of the] alluvial districts. Some of the quartz-cr[ushing] machines have been idle from the same [cause.] Iron-mining has assumed a more promine[nt po]sition in the Colony than has ever been [the case] before.

VICTORIA.

A case of refusal of burial-rites by a [Roman] Catholic priest has occurred in Kangar[oo,] in consequence of the children of the de[ceased] attending a State school.

Sir Redmond Barry proceeds by Cal[ifornia] mail steamer to Philadelphia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Chief Secretary of South Austr[alia has] been in communication with the gover[nments] of other colonies with a view to som[e arrange]ment for carrying out inter-colonial fe[deration.]

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Julius Vogel has arranged satis[factorily] with the Government of New South W[ales] the subject of the San Francisco mail [service.] Both New Zealand and New South Wale[s] to insist upon obtaining the payment of [...] a year jointly from Fiji and New Caled[onia,] subsidy of £5,000 from each of these c[olonies] would bring the amount of the contrac[t to] the sum authorized by Parliament.

Great disasters from floods have oc[curred on] the east coast. A telegram from Gisb[orne an]nounced the probable loss of propert[y from] £20,000 to £80,000, caused by the seve[re storm] that has occurred for the past twenty-t[wo...]

TURKEY.

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE PEACE NEGOTIA[TIONS.]

BERLIN, March 9.—A fresh difficu[lty in the] way of peace has arisen in Turkey. [The Chris]tian subjects of the Sultan have ha[ve been] exempt from military duty, and they [have had] to continue to pay the exemption ta[x] instead, to give their military ser[vice.] Christians justify their action on t[he ...] contained in the Sultan's crude of a f[...]

with cargoes of solidified water consigned to the various ice-dealers in this city. Among the vessels that arrived yesterday and the day before were the Anna Tomine, Emanuel, L. J. Conway, Charles Luline, City of Sheboygan, L. W. Perry, Blue Bell, Success, J. V. Jones, and Espanola. All these vessels come from Sheboygan and Manitowoc.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	7:30 a. m.	§4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	§4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	§7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§5:00 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:40 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
bMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*7:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †*Saturday and Sunday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS
and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	§*5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*7:20 p. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:38 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*10:20 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.
Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	† 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:38 a. m.	§ 8:40 a. m.
Accommodation	* 7:05 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Evening Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 9:10 p. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultation always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

FOREIGN.

List of Members of the New French Cabinet.

All the Ministers Selected from the Republicans.

The Emperor William Declines to Pardon Von Arnim.

More Treasonable Charges Are Preferred Against the Count.

Another Serious Turkish Defeat in Herzegovina.

GREAT BRITAIN.
FUNERAL OF LADY STANLEY.

LONDON, March 9.—The remains of the late Lady Augusta Stanley, who died on the 1st inst., were buried at Westminster Abbey to-day with great pomp. Queen Victoria and her daughters, the Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness of Lorne, were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of All England, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Westminster were the chief pall-bearers. The Duke of Northumberland, the Bishop of London, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Cardwell, Max Muller, and many other distinguished persons followed in the procession. Dean Stanley, the chief mourner, performed the burial services. The remains were interred in Westminster Abbey at the express wish of the Queen, an honor accorded to few ladies.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER.

The jury in the adjourned inquest at Poplar on the Strathclyde disaster returned a verdict to-day. They find the Captain of the Franconia to blame for the manner in which he navigated his vessel; that the collision occurred in consequence thereof, and that his conduct was greatly influenced by the pilot, whose behavior deserves grave censure. They conclude by pronouncing a verdict of manslaughter against the Captain.

FREEDOM IN A BOX.

Lord Chief-Justice Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn was to-day presented with the freedom of the City of London. He made a long speech on the occasion, in which he expressed his satisfaction that in the Alabama arbitration they had succeeded at any rate in the vindication of the honor of England.

THE SHIPPING LAWS.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. MacIver asked whether there had been any diminution of the number of vessels lost in the Bay of Biscay since the adoption of the load-line restriction.

Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that between February, 1874, and February, 1875, twenty-six steamers were lost, with 175 lives, and between February, 1875, and February, 1876, only two steamers were lost, with twenty-six lives.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE.

Disraeli moved the second reading of the titles bill, which declares that the title of the sovereign shall be "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India." Disraeli refuted the objections that the title of Empress was not English, and that the colonies were neglected. He declared that the colonists were Englishmen.

Maurice Brooks, Home-Rule member for Dublin City, inquired if the Queen, on assuming the new title, would extend clemency to Fenian convicts.

Disraeli promised to reply to the question when the bill was passed.

Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, and an advanced Liberal, attacked the proposed change, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Gladstone argued that there existed important States in India which were not under English dominion. If the bill should work a political change in their status it was unjustifiable, and its passage would be an act of temerity bordering on insanity. He urged the claims of the colonies, and concluded by announcing that he supported the motion to adjourn.

The Marquis of Hartington subsequently advised Samuelson to withdraw his motion for adjournment, but the Conservatives objected.

The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 214 to 31.

The bill then passed a second reading.

FRANCE.
THE AMNESTY PROPOSITION.

PARIS, March 9.—The *Rappel* announces that the Senators and Deputies favoring a complete amnesty will meet to-morrow to frame a motion looking to that end, which will be introduced in both Chambers early next week.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, March 9.—The French Ministry has been definitely constituted as follows: M. Dufaure, Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice; M. Ricard, Interior; M. Waddington, Public Instruction and Worship; M. Christophle, Public Works; M. Teisserenc de Bort, Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral Fourichon, Marine; M. Leon Say, Finance; Gen. D'Cissey, War; Duke de Cazes, Foreign Affairs.

All the members of the new Cabinet belong to the Left Centre. The Ministry will communicate with the Chambers to-morrow either by a written programme or through a speech by M. Dufaure.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The following gentlemen have been elected Presidents of the various Bureaux of the Senate: Bishop Dupanloup, M. Kolb Bernard, Gen. Changarnier, and M. Dekerdiel, of the Right, Admiral Pathnan, MM. Rampont, Feray, and Carnot, Republicans, and Admiral Ronciere le Noury, Bonapartist. The eleven Presidents of the Bureaux in the Chamber of Deputies are all Republicans.

FLOODS.

The Seine continues to rise. Several persons have been drowned. The Bois de Boulogne and Isle St. Germain are partially submerged.

DIED.

PARIS, March 10—5 a. m.—Louise Revoil Colet, the authoress, is dead.

LONDON, March 10—6 a. m.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship has been divided. M. Dufaure takes charge of the Department of Worship because Mr Waddington is a Protestant. The latter remains Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

AUSTRALASIA.
THE LOST STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Arrived, the steamer City of San Francisco, from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu, bringing Australian mails. She brought 800 cases of exhibits for the Centennial.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The general aspect of mining affairs during the month has been dull. The want of rain has seriously hampered operations in many of the alluvial districts. Some of the quartz-crushing machines have been idle from the same cause. Iron-mining has assumed a more prominent position in the Colony than has ever been known before.

VICTORIA.

A case of refusal of burial-rites by a Roman Catholic priest has occurred in Kangaroo Flat in consequence of the children of the deceased attending a State school.

Sir Redmond Barry proceeds by California mail steamer to Philadelphia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Chief Secretary of South Australia has been in communication with the governments of other colonies with a view to some arrangement for carrying out inter-colonial free trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Julius Vogel has arranged satisfactorily with the Government of New South Wales on the subject of the San Francisco mail service. Both New Zealand and New South Wales agree to insist upon obtaining the payment of £10,000 a year jointly from Fiji and New Caledonia. A subsidy of £5,000 from each of these colonies would bring the amount of the contract within the sum authorized by Parliament.

Great disasters from floods have occurred on the east coast. A telegram from Gisborne announced the probable loss of property at from £20,000 to £30,000, caused by the severest flood that has occurred for the past twenty-three years.

TURKEY.
ANOTHER HITCH IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, March 9.—A fresh difficulty in the way of peace has arisen in Turkey. The Christian subjects of the Sultan have hitherto been exempt from military duty, and they now refuse to continue to pay the exemption tax, and offer, instead, to give their military service. The Christians justify their action on the promise contained in the Sultan's firman of a full and perfect equality with the Mohammedans. The Sublime Porte refuses to accept, on the ground that the Christians are not to be trusted in his army.

LATEST.

VIENNA, March 9.—Belgrade newspapers report that the Servian militia were reviewed yesterday. The Commander informed the troops that they must be ready to march at any moment.

RAGUSA, March 9.—Advices from Sclavonian sources repeat the report that the Turks were defeated on Monday at Murattovizza, losing 1,000 killed and many wounded.

Count Andrassy has instructed Baron Radich to proceed again to the insurrectionary districts.

LONDON, March 10—5 a. m.—A Ragusa dispatch to the *Times* says later accounts of the Battle of Murattovizza show that five battalions of Turks under Selim Pasha were going to provision Goransko. The Turks retired panic-stricken at the first attack of the insurgents, and they were pursued with great slaughter to Lipnik, which is four hours' march distant from the battlefield. The insurgents captured all the Turkish artillery and provision-trains. They lost only 10 killed and 25 wounded.

TURKISH CRUELTIES.

LONDON, March 10—9 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says a telegraphic dispatch from the Porte threatens the Mohammedans in Bosnia with the severest punishment for their excesses, and expressly authorizes the Christians to repel attacks by force of arms until the arrival of help from the authorities.

GERMANY.
VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* announces that the petition of Arnim's family to the Emperor for the Count's pardon has been refused.

LONDON, March 10—5 a. m.—The *Post's* Berlin despatch says the petition of the Arnim family was refused in consequence of an unfavorable report made upon it by Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Justice. The preliminary inquiry against Arnim is now concluded. The indictment on which he is to be tried will shortly be handed to the High Court of the State. It contains an important charge which has not before been published. The Count is accused of conducting negotiations for the evacuation of occupied provinces in France with a result detrimental to the interests of Germany.

The Prussian police have been ordered to seize all newspapers containing sentences of excommunication pronounced by Roman Catholic Bishops.

CUBA.
THE CRUISER OCTAVIA.

NEW YORK, March 9.—News has been received that the Cubans have sold their filibustering steamer, the Octavia (lately the Uruguay), with her cargo of arms, to the revolutionary party of Hayti, and that she is now flying the British flag.

MEXICO.
SHOOTING PRISONERS.

HAVANA, March 9.—The news from the City of Mexico is that in Yucatan the troops put to death some revolutionist prisoners, and the revolutionists retaliated by shooting some Federal officers.

SPAIN.
SIGNS OF MORE TROUBLE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 9.—Some Carlist officers have received circulars from Ruiz Zorilla, advising them to join in the approaching insurrection, for which a signal will shortly be given.

ITALY.
DENIAL.

LONDON, March 9.—The report of the betrothal of the Duke of Genoa to the Archduchess Maria Christine, of Austria, is contradicted.

DON CARLOS.
HIS ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.
Dispatch to New York Herald.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Herald* correspondent who accompanied Don Carlos during his journey to this city, reports that but for the precautions taken by the French Government, the progress of Don Carlos through France would have been a kind of triumph. The movements of the defeated Pretender were hastened by the police. No time was given at any point for demonstrations of any kind. During his stay at Boulogne, which lasted twenty-four hours, a hundred Legitimists called to kiss his hand and express their devotion. Police agents were stationed at the door of his hotel, and did not leave him until he was on board the steamer which conveyed him to England. An immense crowd of people lined the quays at the departure of the steamer. Hats and white handkerchiefs were waved, in adieu, but there was no cheering. The journey lasted only two hours, but Don Carlos was very seasick.

Another immense crowd awaited the arrival of Don Carlos at Folkestone. The railroad station was gayly decorated with flags representing every nationality, from American to Chinese. The distinguished exile was greeted with vociferous cheering, mixed with a strong proportion of groans, by the assembled crowd. A similar reception was accorded him by the assemblages of people at every station on the road to London. On his arrival in the metropolis, at the Charing Cross station, Don Carlos was loudly cheered, the applause being in this instance unanimous. He was accompanied by four aides-de-camp.

Don Carlos looks well in health. His tall, athletic form, 6 feet 3 inches in height, his bronzed face, great black eyes, and dark beard, drew many expressions of admiration from the fair Saxon dames and misses who got a glance at him.

The Princess Margaret remains at Pau, in France, her residence there not possessing political significance in the estimation of the authorities.

In an interview with the *Herald* correspondent Don Carlos said that his defeat was caused by want of money, munitions, and war material, and by the overpowering odds arrayed against him by the Alfonsists. Toward the last of the struggle his troops became discouraged at the occupation by the enemy of a part of the country they had always held. He accuses nobody of treason, and says that all his Generals did their duty towards him and that his people were still faithful, loyal, and devoted to his cause. They fought for an idea like brave men. Fate was against them, and they bow to their decree unmurmuringly. He has no bitter words for anybody, but talks of his adherents with the greatest admiration, and says that their devotion to him is unaltered. Don Carlos described with emotion his final separation from his troops, after a gallant struggle lasting three years, as something he can never forget. He said that even the French officers who witnessed his leave-taking with the 6,000 soldiers who followed him across the frontier were affected even to tears.

Don Carlos declines to set forth his views to the public on the struggle, as he frequently did through the *Herald* correspondent during the war. Then, when in arms, he had, he said, an object to subserve. Now, that the struggle is abandoned, he has no reason to induce him to break silence.

The misfortunes of Don Carlos meet little sympathy from the English press. The *Times* thinks, however, that Austria is a more congenial home for him than England. The *Telegraph* would not deny hospitality to another Bourbon, "but he cannot expect to have the respect of Englishmen, seeing the desolation he has wrought in Spain, without a shadow of right, leaving his followers to make the best terms they can with the King, while he retires to England to live luxuriously on the immense fortune bequeathed him by the Duke of Modena."

The Carlist Committee in London is, apparently, making no preparations for demonstrations in honor of its Chief. A requiem mass is to be sung for the repose of the souls of the gallant Carlist dead next Thursday, at the Church of the Holy Family, Saffron Hill. Don Carlos and the members of his staff will be present. Don Carlos is said to owe $5,000,000 here. The Modena legacy will enable him, when in Austria, to keep up an agitation against Spain, like that waged by George V. of Hanover against Prussia.

Carlos' money will, at any rate, prevent the possibility of his coming to the fate of that unfortunate descendant of the Crusader Kings, Leo XIII. of Khorassan, by birth a Commenus and a Lusignan, who this week departed life in a hospital in Milan in a state of utter destitution, leaving a widow and six children dependent on public charity.

Leo Commenus was deprived of his throne by Russia. He received an allowance, which he apparently squandered. He was wounded at Solferino when serving as Major in the French army, and was buried on Monday last without a shirt, his body being huddled between four boards roughly nailed. Sic transit gloria regum!

A FAITHFUL WOMAN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 9.—About three years ago an attempt was made to break the Cedar County Jail, which was detected by officers, and in the melee one of the accessories was shot in the arm, which was afterward amputated. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. He was engaged to a young lady, who has spent nearly her whole time in endeavors to procure his pardon. Gov. Kirkwood's election gave her new hope, and last week she visited him, and disclosed the whole history of the affair, and of her strong affection for the unfortunate man, accompanied with an urgent appeal for his pardon. She had faith that she had power to keep him in the path of honor. She returned with the request granted and the papers which will set him free.

CASUALTIES.

THE GREAT LA CROSSE FLOODS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., March 9.—The stage of water that still hangs on in the small streams in this and adjoining counties is unparalleled. No resident yet heard from remembers when the country hereabouts was so completely submerged as now, and there is no record of such general destruction to property as has been experienced by railroads and mill-men in LaCrosse and Monroe Counties since Sunday last. The heavy thaw still continues. The weather to-day has been very warm, the mercury standing at 55 to-night. The Southern Minnesota Railroad has another 600-foot washout near this city, with four bents gone out of the trestle-work opposite the city. Large forces of men are at work, but it is difficult to tell when the road will again be in running order. The first mail from the East since Saturday came to-day, being transported by stage from West Salem. The Chicago & St. Paul Road expects to have trains running regularly by to-morrow morning. This road has over 400 loaded cars in the yard here waiting for a clear track east. The Chicago & Northwestern Road is still transferring passengers and mails between Winona Junction and Bangor, a distance of 15 miles. Reports are constantly coming in from the surrounding country of the great damages done by this flood. At Bangor the mill-dam and part of the grist-mill are gone. Barlow's mill-dam, in the Town of Barre, Weimer's, in the same township, McGowan's, in Mormon County, the Anglo dam in Monroe County, Colburn's dam at Cataract, the Glendale dam at Stevenstown, Brownlow's dam, and Big Creek dam, 4 miles from Sparta, and Leon dam, are all washed out. We have heard of but one dam in the two counties that withstood the floods.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 9.—As the afternoon train from the North was nearing Strawberry Point last Tuesday, Mr. Jarvis Baker was walking on the track. Thinking he had time to cross a small bridge just ahead before the train would reach him, he quickened his pace, but, while upon the bridge, accidentally slipped and fell. Before he could get upon his feet again, and before the engineer could check the speed of the train, the engine struck him, crushing his legs and otherwise severely injuring him. He was taken on the train to Strawberry Point, where he was given the best surgical aid, but in vain. He lingered until about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, when he died. Mr. Baker was about 55 years of age, was an old settler of Clayton County, and was widely acquainted around Strawberry Point and vicinity.

KILLED BY CARS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 9.—Phinneas H. Miller fell between a couple of cars on Monday, near Chariton, and was run over and killed. He was a prominent citizen of Ottumwa.

V. R. Ferrigo, baggage-master on the Western branch of the Rock Island road from this city, while switching the train Monday, struck a shed near the track, receiving injuries from which he died yesterday.

RAILROAD COLLISION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 9.—A mail-train ran into a freight-engine here this morning. Both engines were pretty badly demolished. The accident was due to the carelessness of a switchman, who left the switch open. No lives were lost.

FIRES.

AT LASALLE, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 9.—The burning of the Central Hotel in this city last night, the progress of which was announced in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, resulted in the complete destruction of the building. Most of the furniture was saved, but some of the servants lost nearly all their clothing. Had the fire occurred during a south-west wind, and at a dry time, it is probable an extensive conflagration would have ensued. The hotel was erected by Isaac Hardy in 1849 at a cost of $20,000, and was for many years known as the Hardy House. Since then, by later proprietors, it has been named the Harrison House, Hathaway House, and, finally, the Central Hotel, by Messrs. Whitson & Beal. The house was insured for $9,000, as follows: Phenix of Brooklyn, and German American of New York, each $2,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, and Hartford, each $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, and St. Paul, of Minnesota, each $1,000. The furniture was insured for $3,000, as follows: St. Paul of Minnesota, Insurance Company of North America, and Springfield of Massachusetts, each $1,000. The hotel and furniture were valued at $17,000.

AT ERIE, PA.

ERIE, Pa., March 9.—The fire last night, in Lock & Co.'s extensive dry-goods store, is estimated to have damaged or destroyed goods to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000. The insurance is $42,500 in the following companies: People's, Newark, $2,500; Girard, Philadelphia, $2,500; Westchester, New York, $2,500; Royal, Liverpool, $5,000; St. Joseph, Missouri, $5,000; Providence, Washington, $2,500; Royal Canadian, $500; People's, Trenton, $2,500; Lycoming, $5,000; Merchants', Newark, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $2,500; Orient, Hartford, $5,000.

AT DANIELSONVILLE, CONN.

NORWICH, Conn., March 9.—A fire at Danielson last night destroyed the freight depot of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, the passenger station, and the block including the Post-Office, telegraph office, H. E. Tillinghast & Co.'s store, and a meat market. The loss is not ascertained.

AT KENTON, O.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—A fire at Kenton, O., last evening destroyed Flack's market, Hart's candy manufactory, Frey Lisle's millinery, and Fink's stove-store. The loss is between $20,000 and $25,000.

AT DALLAS CENTRE, IA.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 9.—A large flour-mill, owned by Mr. Husband, was burned at Dallas Centre Tuesday night. Loss, $10,000.

IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Bon-Ton Hotel, in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park, was burned this morning. The loss is $60,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, March 8.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; good firsts 5,700@5,800 reis for 10 kilos.

Exchange on London 25⅜.

Average daily receipts of coffee for the week ending to-day, 6,500 bags; sales of the week for Mediterranean ports, 4,000; shipments for Europe via the Channel, 58,000; for the United States, 44,000; Mediterranean ports, 7,000; stock in ports, 10,500; freights per sail to Channel, 33s.

RIO JANEIRO, March 9.—Coffee quiet; prices maintained without change.

SANTOS, March 8.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; good Santos, 5,600@5,750 reis for 10 kilos; average daily receipts for the week ending to-day, 2,000 bags; sales, for Europe, 13,000; United States, 4,000; total shipments for the week, 27,000, all for Europe; stock in port, 70,000.

SANTOS, March 9.—Coffee market unchanged.

RELIGIOUS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., March 9.—The series of union revival-meetings, which have been held in this city for twenty-nine consecutive days and nights, closed last evening with a grand rally in the Congregational Church. The Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists have been engaged in the meetings, under the direction of the evangelist, H. P. Welton. The church was crowded last night, and many went away unable to gain admission. The converts, being invited to take front seats, arose in a body to the number of 150, while the choir and congregation sang "Ring the Bells of Heaven."

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.
THE CONTINGENT FUND.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 9.—In the Senate to-day, Treat was appointed on the Contingent Fund Investigating Committee in place of Borden, who had declined.

INDORSING THE ADMINISTRATION.

An Assembly resolution passing that body early in the session, tendering thanks to the President and other officers for the prosecution of those guilty of fraud on the revenue, particularly in this State, and indorsing the motto, "Let no guilty man escape,"—which has been in the hands of the Committee for several weeks,—came up to-day and elicited considerable debate, in which Senator Barron warmly defended the Administration, and the Democrats had much to say of Babcock, Belknap, etc., and finally the resolution and substitutes offered were postponed till Saturday.

A bill appropriating $90,000, of which $60,000 is to be expended this year toward rebuilding the Institute for the Blind at Janesville was advocated by Senator H. N. Davis in a lengthy speech, opposed by Senator Borden, and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide a Secretary for the Supreme Court Judges at $1,200 a year; for the publication of local laws at the expense of localities; to amend the charter of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad; to appropriate money to the Hospitals for the Insane for the removal of patients; to pay the expenses of Reuben May and J. H. Tate, contestants for a seat in the Senate; several Milwaukee and other local bills.

The Assembly disposed of

A LARGE AMOUNT

of miscellaneous business. It rejected the report of the Conference Committee that it recede from its amendment to the bill authorizing counties, towns, cities, and villages to make appropriations to celebrate the Centennial year of the nation's existence, requiring its submission to the vote of the people. It also refused concurrence in the Senate resolutions to appropriate $5,000 to George Graham for services in the case of the State against the West Wisconsin Railroad, and the bill of T. S. Hayhurst, contestant for a seat from Dodge County.

There were

FORTY SENATE BILLS

and five memorials to Congress concurred in, among them bills appropriating $83,000 to the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane for current expenses, repairs, and deficiency; $26,000 to the Northern Hospital for the Insane for current expenses and improvements; appropriating $2,000 to the Governor for the contingent fund, and $3,000 to promote the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement; to appropriate $2,000 for the purchase of books for the State Library; to facilitate the artificial propagation and preservation of fish, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose and to purchase site for a State hatching-house, etc.; to provide more efficient protection from trespassers of lands embraced in grants by Congress to the State and the timber thereon; to authorize the State Board of Charities and Reform to transfer insane persons from one hospital to another; to authorize the Directors of the State Prison to lease the labor of convicts; to require village and city authorities to construct vaults or structures for temporary keeping of dead bodies before interment in certain cases; relating to the registration of electors and the manner of conducting elections; memorials to Congress for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the St. Croix River and for the harbors of Two Rivers and Manitowoc; to provide fishways at dams and locks of the Fox River; for amendments to the Patent laws.

TEN ASSEMBLY BILLS

passed, among them making owners of dogs liable for damages to sheep without notice; to provide for the incorporation of religious societies; changing the time of election County Superintendents to April; appropriating to Joseph Bennett $400 for expenses in contesting his seat as a member from North Iowa County; a joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner to inquire into the feasibility of removing the State Prison.

EVENING.

The Assembly to-night referred the Senate resolution for an investigation of the contingent funds to a select committee. The Senate bill to transfer the care of the State lands to the Governor caused a debate of an hour and a half, quite sharp at times, being advocated by Messrs. McArthur, Griffin, Fink, Fish, and Ing, and opposed by Wiltz, Lees, Charlton, and Keogh. It was ordered to a third reading by a party vote—50 to 43.

An amendment to the constitution changing the limit of the school age from 4 to 6 years, was lost—33 to 41.

In the Senate, the Apportionment Committee reported near the close of the session.

A bill requiring a license from insurance agents who don't pay now was tabled.

A resolution for adjournment has been reported back to the Assembly yet.

IOWA.
LEGISLATIVE.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 9.—In the House this forenoon the bill requiring counties to refund taxes voted in aid of railroads since January, 1868, and to cancel taxes not paid thereon, was passed; also, the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint four Aid-de-camps.

The bill providing that United States bonds shall not be exempt from taxation, unless the bonds are produced for examination by the Assessor, was passed to a third reading.

The Senate bill to enlarge the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, and the admission of destitute children of the State, was taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

In the Senate this morning the bill providing that the President pro tem. of the Senate and Speaker of the House shall hold office until the next regular session of the General Assembly, was passed.

Bills were passed to a second reading: To create a State Board of Examiners, consisting of the State Superintendent and four first-class teachers; to provide for the organization of district townships; to amend the law relative to normal institutes; to prohibit the use of illuminating oil less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The House amendments to the bill punishing tramps were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Woman-Suffrage amendment was reconsidered, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill to punish fraudulent disposition of personal property, the bill to extend the time of the McGregor & Sioux City land-grant, and the bill relative to partition fences, were passed.

The House killed the local option liquor law by striking out the enacting clause, without discussion.

KENTUCKY.
THE GRANGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—The Senate to-day passed a bill incorporating the National Grange, with headquarters at Louisville. One Senator refused to vote for the bill on the ground that he would as lief vote to incorporate the Democratic or Republican party. His remarks produced much excitement, as the present Legislature is composed largely of Grangers. A high debate followed, and terminated in the passage of the bill, all voting for it except the gentleman referred to, a Mr. Swope.

LOUISIANA.
THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Prominent Republicans state that Gov. Kellogg will not attempt to appoint a Senator in place of Pinchback.

The failure of Pinchback to obtain his seat creates a stir in Republican circles here. State Senator T. T. Allain, colored, is moving for an appointment to the vacant Senatorship.

OHIO.
LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—In the Senate this afternoon the bill to abolish the office of State Gas Inspector and to provide for the appointment of Gas Inspectors in cities and villages was passed. In the House the Senate bill to reorganize the Soldiers' Orphans' Home passed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bishop Stevens, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, sailed from New York yesterday for Bermuda for the benefit of his health. He intends to return next month.

Twenty men fully armed and equipped left Louisville yesterday for the Black Hills, where they propose seeking their fortunes.

The Adjutant-General has issued six stand of arms each to the Aurora Light Guard and to the Danville Light Guard.

A HEBRAIC FESTIVAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 9.—Abraham Lincoln Lodge of Sons of Israel, or B'nai B'rith, on this evening at Phœnix Hall gave a ball which has never been surpassed in elegance and enjoyment in this city. A choice programme of dances was carried through, and a supper sumptuous in every detail partaken of. The choicest wines flowed in abundance. Many were present from Chicago, Champaign, Decatur, Lincoln, Atlanta, Springfield, Lafayette, and other cities.

IOWA.
Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 7.—From advance sheets of the Report of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society for 1875, I glean a few items which will show the productiveness of this State.

Corn has come to be the leading cereal of the State, and Iowa is making rapid strides in its production. In 1870 the corn-crop of the Union was 760,944,549 bushels. Illinois ranked first of the States in this production, with 130,000,000 bushels; Iowa second, with 69,000,000; Missouri third, with 66,000,000 bushels. In 1874 the product was 854,000,000 bushels. The present crop is at least one-fourth greater than that of 1874, which would make the crop 1,000,000,000 bushels. But for the early frosts and wet weather, the corn-crop of the West would have been enormously surprising. It is estimated that the area planted in corn in Iowa was 5,000,000 acres, which, at the ratio of increase of the previous crop, would make the product of the State 150,000,000 bushels, or over one-sixth the product of the Union. But the decrease in price more than balances the increase in quantity, so that the producer will not realize so much as from the previous crop by $6,000,000. The average yield is 24 bushels per acre. This is not half what it could be with proper cultivation. The same quantity might be raised on one-half the number of acres.

The wheat crop of the past year has been short in yield, and is of inferior quality. For the United States, the crop of 1874 is nearly 310,000,000 bushels. The harvest of 1875 will show a decrease in the product of 20 per cent, or in round numbers, 62,000,000 bushels; and with the quality in consideration, the result is not a flattering one to the producer. In 1870, Iowa produced 29,435,692 bushels; in 1872, 32,437,836 bushels; in 1874 the area sown was 3,759,900 acres, producing 40,428,008 bushels,—an increase in two years of 10,991,172 bushels. Assuming that there was no increase of area in the past year, and accepting as a basis the abstracts of the different counties reporting, and adopting the average yield per acre of the previous year, we have a product of only 37,759,900 bushels, or a decrease of nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Estimating it at the lowest cash price (50 cents per bushel), we have a deficit of $3,000,000. These losses do not occur in our own State alone. But eight States in the Union are above the average; and, while Iowa in 1874 was only 4 per cent below the average, the decrease for the year closed is 23 per cent. Of foreign countries, Russia reports a general failure, and is deprived of its expected harvest. France will be a competitor for foreign wheat, as her crop has also been reported a failure. With a consumption of at least 200,000,000 bushels, including seed, this leaves the United States, with a product of 246,000,000 bushels, only 46,000,000 of the year's crop for export. Great Britain consumes 176,000,000 bushels annually, yet does not produce enough to feed her population; and, while the United States and some of the European nations produce more grain than the population can consume, there is each year a surplus for export, and, separated widely as we are, a good crop in either country tends to lower the prices materially, while, on the other hand, a poor crop tends to raise the prices. The present prices of this cereal have no stability, and, with the decrease over the whole region, it remains to be seen what effect these exports will have on the market-value of the crop before the close of another harvest. The receipts of wheat in Great Britain from the United States and Canada during the first ten months of 1875 were 43,550,000 bushels, and of flour, 4,836,578 hundred weight. The amount of wheat in the United States and Canada in sight on the 11th ult. was 16,585,389 of bushels, of which New York alone had, in store and transit, 6,568,042 bushels.

The department of cattle is prosperous, and shows a marked improvement during the year. In 1874 there were no sales of herds of improved breeds. In 1875 there were seven public sales,—472 females at $194,475, and 109 males at $25,725. Of these, fifty-five were sent to other States, and the remainder distributed to thirty-eight different counties in this State. Add to these the individual sales, and the result is highly satisfactory.

The interest manifested in improved breeds of hogs has assumed great prominence. The Berkshire and Poland-China are the leading breeds, and seem to meet the demand of the packer. The number of hogs packed in the State in the winter of 1874-'5 was 409,927, against 370,734 the previous year,—an increase of 39,193. Pork-packing is becoming one of the leading enterprises of the State. It has become so systematized that all the animal is utilized. The following is the product of hogs packed between Nov. 1 and March 1, 1874-'5:

Number of hogs	409,927
Average gross weight, lbs.	255,711
Aggregate gross weight, lbs.	104,823,208
Average yield of lard per head, lbs.	34,576
Aggregate pounds of lard	14,173,836
Average price per 100 lbs. gross	$6.23.48
Aggregate cost	$6,535,524
Brls. mess pork	29,793
Brls. prime mess	7,595
Brls. clear	7
Brls. rump	222

The oat crop promised prodigious returns early in the season, but wind-storms did much damage. The area in this grain is nearly 1,000,000 acres, which produced about 35,000,000 bushels, and added over $9,000,000 to the wealth of the State for the grain alone.

The State product of rye, barley, buckwheat, and flax, which are minor cereals in Iowa, is estimated at $2,323,641.

The potato is a great staple in Iowa. In 1874 the yield was 7,590,040 bushels,—an increase of 1,923,390 bushels. Estimating the area at 80,000 acres, at this ratio of increase the present crop will reach 10,000,000 bushels, producing a revenue of $2,250,000.

Here, then, we have a revenue from leading products as follows:

Corn (at 25c)	$3,777,777
Cattle	29,000,000
Hogs	6,535,524
Oats	9,000,000
Other grain	2,233,641
Potatoes	2,500,000
Wheat	18,879,850
	$71,904,682

In less than twenty years Iowa will produce sufficient to feed the world, if she continues to increase according to the ratio of the past two decades. What she most needs is cheap transportation to market. As it now is, it requires nearly one-fourth her product to get the rest to market.

RAILROADS.

ITEMS.

There were rumors on 'Change yesterday that one of the pool lines was again cutting rates in spite of the agreement made in New York a few days ago. Although nearly everybody was confident that the rates were being cut, yet no one seemed to be willing or able to point out the treacherous road. The railroad men say there was no foundation for the rumors, and that it was merely an effort on the part of the shippers to break the rates.

The Erie Railroad is making rapid progress on its new through line from the West to Philadelphia. Workmen are already placing the third rail on the line from Waverly westward. The Managers are determined to have the route open for business at the earliest possible day, and are taking advantage of the prevailing mild weather. They expect to do a large business during the Centennial year. Through trains will be run from Chicago to Philadelphia over the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Canada Roads to Buffalo, and thence via the Erie Railway into the Centennial grounds, without change of cars.

UNION PACIFIC.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has just been received, and supplements the telegraphic summary published yesterday morning. It appears that there was an increase in passenger gains of $467,614.90, being 12¼ per cent, and in freight earnings of $938,818.02, being 19¼ per cent. The land sales for 1875 were 111,049 acres, and since the organization of the department 1,082,893 acres. The report is very congratulatory, and predicts greater success for next year.

SNOW.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Central Pacific has been blocked by snow between Emigrant Gap and Blue Canon twenty-seven hours. It is now clear. The snow drifted in some places near the summit 100 feet deep. Storm apparently clearing up.

A Negro "Fetich Ball."
Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

In the *Herald* library we have a veritable fetich ball. It is a strange mixture of white and speckled feathers and cloth, and saturated with some liquid which has dyed it a pale yellow. The feathers are stuck loosely to the cloth, and the whole is wrapped into an oblong ball, about 4 inches in length and 2 in diameter. This foolish object of fetichism was discovered in a pillow of one of our esteemed acquaintances in the country near the city. It was taken out, and while it was being examined by the planter he was told by a negro that it was reverenced by large numbers of negroes, who believed that it possessed power to give those who used and "fetichised" it control over the actions of those against whom it was directed. For instance, the negro who placed the ball we have now in our possession in the pillow thought that he could thus control the actions of the person who slept on the pillow. This belief is so strong among some of the most ignorant blacks that if one ball fails the quantity is increased. In one instance, well verified by indubitable proof, in the southern part of Louisiana, a sugar planter discovered 136 of these balls in one feather bed. This planter is represented as very strict with his laborers, and it was evidently desired to control him beyond any possibility of a doubt.

MICHIGAN.
The Removal of Indian-Agent Betts—Stationery for the Capitol—Triplets.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 8.—THE TRIBUNE has mentioned the removal of the Rev. George I. Betts, of this city, as Indian Agent for this State. The Mt. Pleasant *Watchtower* devotes nine columns to the investigation made by E. C. Kimball, United States Inspector of Indian Affairs, which developed that Mr. Betts and his interpreter, John M. Collins, were implicated in the sale of patents to Indians, Alexander Andre, and W. D. Arnold of Ionia. The records also show the fact that patents which had been issued for a large amount of land had been canceled, and the land, in almost every case, purchased by Andre and Arnold. In some cases these lands had been reselected, purchased, and the deed recorded before the patent had left Mr. Betts' office at Lansing.

Mr. Herman Wehner, of Bay City, is now engaged in the construction of clay models for statuary for the east front of the new Capitol, and has completed the central figure, representing Michigan. The statue is of a woman dressed in Indian costume. The right hand offers protection to Commerce, which is represented by a female figure sitting on a bale of goods, and surrounded by articles of commerce, prominent among which is an open bag of specie. The left hand is extended toward Agriculture, which is represented in a sitting posture, surrounded by products of the field. Mining and Lumbering are represented by appropriate implements.

Mrs. Elias Baker, of Flint, gave birth recently to three daughters, weighing collectively eighteen pounds. All are alive and well.

REVIVAL OF THE MINUET.
How It Was Danced in Washington's Day.
New York Tribune.

For the first time in this city since Washington's day, as it is believed, the genuine *minuet de la cour* was danced Tuesday night at the Academy of Music in the cause of charity. It opened the ball, as it did in the days of the Grand Monarch in France. It was simply an illustration of the minuet by twenty or more young people, who have been practicing its intricacies diligently for the last month. What passes current by the name of the minuet in the dancing-academies of this and other cities is only a quadrille with the flavor of the stately old-time dance whose name it has appropriated. Properly, the minuet is danced only in couples, as are the galop and waltz and other round dances of the present day, the cheaper currency which has driven out of use the better sterling coin of a former period. It was so danced in colonial days. There lives in Germantown, Pennsylvania, a silver-haired old lady, born over a hundred years ago, named Mrs. Margaret Boggs, who, at one of the courtly private assemblages of that era, led the minuet with Washington, and from her it is possible to learn the manner of the genuine *minute de la cour* without resorting to the libraries. The occasion was a tea-party of about twenty guests, of which Mrs. Boggs, then 18, was one. She wore that evening a satin dress with a long trail,—so long, in fact, that in entering the house it was necessary for her maids to come behind and lift it as she walked. Her hair was arranged in front like a cushion, and fell in natural curls down her shoulders, and was all powdered, after the pretty colonial fashion. Washington led her by the hand to the floor. The music was slow and dignified, almost choral in its character. After a profound salutation to the company, three slow steps forward were taken, followed by an equally grave salutation to each other. At this point a modern society girl would have laughed, but there was no laughing with the dignified Washington. After the reverence the young lady was led to her place by the hand. There then began a series of slow, graceful evolutions by which the imaginative old French masters who perfected this dance intended to represent the varying relations of two newly-formed acquaintances to each other in good society. At times the partners were ten paces apart. They would pass each other gracefully but gravely two or three times, as though reluctant to meet; then advance slowly with a smile, and join hands; then coquettishly retire, still facing and smiling; then hesitate, and pirouette, and even absolutely turn away from each other; ultimately, however, advancing with a smile and joining both hands, and returning to their places. It was in this manner that the minuet was danced at the Academy of Music.

The memory of this old amusement has been kept alive through various causes, and at times the dance has seemed on the point of returning to public favor. Thirty years ago, in the Capitals of Europe, there were decided symptoms of it. It was danced at Vienna, and at London, and elsewhere, but its reign in Europe was short. In this country it has been taught at Baltimore, in Western New York, at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere. About ten years ago a coterie of young people enterprisingly attempted to master its difficulties, to lend an additional charm to the private entertainment of a wealthy gentleman of this city. Something by the name of the minuet is danced in the academies of instruction here every winter, and only last Saturday night this quadrille minuet was one of the features of the evening's pleasures at an assemblage of young devotees of fashion on Fifth-avenue. Two years ago, something by the name of the minuet was also brought out upon the stage, as will be remembered by everybody who saw "The School for Scandal" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. That sterling drama was illuminated by a dance having some of the steps of the minuet, and followed by the rapid gavotte, a furious whirl that sometimes was allowed to supplement the graver figures as the later jig concluded the quadrille. It will be seen, therefore, that for thirty years there has been some promise of a revival of the favorite dance of our great grandmothers; and, waiting like Electra in the old tale, for the return of Orestes in all the glory of his ancient name, the dancing-masters of the country have been anticipating for years that the next season surely would see the installation of the minuet as a positive feature of private gatherings for amusement in good society. Until the present moment, however, nothing [has been visible of the wanderer—certainly nothing] really to justify the hopes of the Professors.

It would not be strange, however, if society in one of its wayward freaks took up the old dance again. The great grandmothers who are still surviving saw the minuet depart with powdered hair, long trains, and old-fashioned country gentlemen. The times are again changing—in fact have changed. In grand social assemblages toilets are worn that do not comport well with rapid motion, and do not appear to their best advantage in the favorite dances of society. The spirit of the age creates a passion for the waltz, galop, and redowa. As it is put by Grafulla, who surveys the ball-room with a veteran's eye, "everything is now velocipede." It cannot long remain so with the fashion of wearing elaborate and beautiful costumes at the ball. And it is questionable whether the dignity and propriety of grand balls in good society would not be vastly promoted by reintroducing such dances as the minuet, and whether they would not really be more enjoyable.

MAILS TO MINNESOTA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9.—Mails from Chicago are behind three days. People here complain because they have not been forwarded by uninterrupted lines.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, March 9.—Steamships Salier and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out.

Composition of the Human Body.

A complete analysis of a man, recently made by Dr. Lancaster, of London, has been described by him in an interesting chemical lecture. The body operated upon weighed 158.4 pounds, and the lecturer exhibited upon the platform 23.1 pounds carbon, 2.2 pounds lime, 22.3 ounces phosphorus, and about one ounce each of sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon. Dr. Lancaster apologized for not exhibiting 5,595 cubic feet of oxygen, weighing 121 pounds, 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, weighing 15.4 pounds, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen, likewise obtained from the body, on account of their great bulk. All of these elements combine into the following: 121 pounds water, 16.5 pounds gelatine, 132 pounds fat, 8.8 pounds fibrin and albumen, 7.7 pounds phosphates of lime, and other mineral substances.

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
LAST ENTERTAINMENTS THIS SEASON.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 13 and 14
PLYMOUTH AND UNION PARK CHURCHES.
BOSTON · PHILHARMONIC
CLUB CONCERTS.
Reserved seats for these magnificent Concerts,
ONLY 50 CENTS.
For sale to-day, Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

THE COLISEUM.
First appearance of the great
LING LOOK,
the King of Fire, actually eating living coals of fire, swallowing pointed, sharp-edged blades of steel, balls of burning cotton, and producing interminable lengths of ribbon, embracing all colors of the rainbow; also, marvelous feats of Zephyr-balancing, which seem to the spell-bound audience impossible of accomplishment without the aid of some supernatural power.
YAMADIVA, the Human Boa Constrictor, the puzzle of the entire medical fraternity. MANCHESTER & JENNINGS, the Monarchs of all Song-and-Dance men. The MIACO BROTHERS' Combination in an entire change of programme. The charming WINNER SISTERS in new and beautiful warblings. Admission, 25 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, 1876,
SID C. FRANCE
IN
DEAD TO THE WORLD.
Olio Stars: COLLINS BROS., EDNA MARKLEY, WESLYN & CASEY, DAN and JOSIE MORRIS, GULICK, and DEVLIN.
Gala Family Gift Matinee To-morrow. Twenty Splendid Presents to the Ladies and Children. No increase in prices.
In preparation—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY, Lessees, J. H. HAVERLY, Manager
THE FAMOUS
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
MONDAY Evening, March 6, 1876, every Night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, SEAMON & SOMERS, Eastern Favorite Song and Dance Artists, EDWIN FRENCH, Banjo King, late of Haverly's Minstrels. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, in his wonderful Dialect Comicalities. EMERSON, COTTON, KEMBLE, and ROBINSON. Together with all the other Great Artists.
Monday, March 13—First appearance of BLOODGOOD & LEAVITT.

THE TOLEDO,
141 East Madison-st.
GRAND ATTRACTION! NEW ENGAGEMENT!
Every Night and Sunday Afternoon.
First appearance of MRS. CAROLINE BERGER-BUERKEL, the world-renowned Operatic Vocalist, in her English, German, French, Danish and Swedish Songs.
MR. MARTIN BERGER in his Comical Solo Duets and Medleys.
PROF. WEIFFENBACH, who performs the astonishing feat of playing upon 16 drums at once.
HOFER TYROHLER FAMILY in Solos, Duets, and Trios.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
JOHN DILLON!
Last Night but one of the Beautiful Comedy,
MARRIED IN HASTE
Last Night but one of Dillon as Trotter Southdown.
Saturday—ONLY DILLON MATINEE.
Monday—EMMA WALLER as Meg Merrilies.
Seats can now be secured.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.
PROF. W. D. GUNNING
The Popular Scientific Lecturer, on
Flowers and Their Friends.
(Only time this Season.)
An entirely new Scientific and Literary Lecture, profusely illustrated with drawings on the Blackboard by the Professor, who is a most accomplished draughtsman. McCormick Hall, Sunday, March 12, 3 p. m.
ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS
MR. ARTHUR J. CRESWOLD
AND THE
Best Home and Foreign Talent,
IN AID OF THE
GOOD SAMARITAN HOME.
First Methodist Church, Sunday, March 12, at 3 p. m.
TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS. For sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and Root & Lewis'.
Programme in Sunday's Papers.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Friday, Second Representation of
RICHINGS-BERNARD NEW OPERA—LETTY.
Friday Matinee—Last Performance of FANCHON.

LEGAL.

Sale of Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad
WITHOUT REDEMPTION.
Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois. January Term, A. D. 1876.

Abram P. Baylis, Trustee, &c., vs. The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad Company, The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjamin S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Bodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered by said Court in the above entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned Master in Chancery of the above named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at Public Sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through, or as near as practicable, to the Town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski, to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops, and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company, and embraced in the said deed of trust; also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Railroad Company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and rights to be a corporation.

Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed, conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree, persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company, are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchaser thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount found due them by the Report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof, after the payment of all costs.

Dated at Springfield Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876.
JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery U. S. Cir. Court South. Dist. Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for Complainant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876.
All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within three months, to Charles D. Hamilton, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 43 degrees; 10 a. m., 47; 12 m., 54; 3 p. m., 58; 8 p. m., 51. Barometer, 8 a. m., 28.87; 8 p. m., 28.78.

It is stated that the defaulting cashier of George P. Gore & Co. has not left the city, as reported, but that he is confined to his room with sickness. It seems that no one about the store was acquainted with his address, and hence he could not be inquired for at his lodgings. He will have an opportunity to explain his shortcomings when he recovers.

The City Clerk yesterday certified to the Circuit Court the assessment warrant for the opening of Dearborn street. The amount was $572,-534.31, of which $44,137.54 must be raised on a general tax, being for "public benefit." A large sum not included in this warrant has been appealed to the Supreme Court. It is not intended to apply for judgment until next year.

The Republicans of the Second (Third) Ward are alive to the interests of the city, and will to-night select eight delegates for the nomination of town officers. The old Third Ward is one of the best in the city, and has many citizens who would do honor in any position in the city. A general tur-nout is expected. The meeting will take place in the lecture-room of the Bennett Medical College, 511 and 513 State street.

The Hon. W. C. Childers, President, and F. Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, were in the city yesterday, and in the evening a reporter called on Mr. Childers to ask concerning Canada railroad matters and the present condition of his own road. The attempt to procure information was not a distinguished success, the gentleman utterly declining to say anything at all on the subject.

William Blair, the colored man who was made the target for a hundred shots on the North Side last Friday evening, and who was finally struck on the head with a file and taken to the County Hospital, died Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. A post-mortem examination will be made this morning to ascertain whether death resulted from the wound inflicted by the file or from one of the promiscuous shots fired after him.

The planing-mill war has developed a little, and a day or two ago some capitalists of this city and St. Louis purchased from the National Planing Machine Company, for $250,000, the right to use their substitute device for the "Woodbury pressure-bar" in nine States of the West and South. The negotiations were conducted by Col. H. N. Worthen, of this city. The owners intend to enter into the manufacture of machinery, perhaps in Chicago.

M. M. Miller was reported as having said at an Eighth-Ward meeting the other night that he favored the election of Democratic Aldermen. And now appears Mr. Miller, who, holding up his right hand, swears he never said so, but that he did say that he wanted good and competent men elected; and that he, the aforesaid Miller, hath always been a Republican since he arrived at years of discretion, and shall always remain one "till death do us part."

The sale of oil-paintings at the gallery of the Associated Artists, on Wabash avenue, last evening, was largely attended. About eighty pictures were sold, and nearly all brought very fair prices. Shirlaw's "Veteran" was knocked down at $110. A few of the smaller landscapes sold low down, doubtless owing to the tameness of the subjects and the increasing apathy on the part of the public towards works which have nothing to command attention. On the whole, the sale was quite satisfactory. The remainder of the pictures—about seventy-five—will be disposed of this evening.

Dr. J. B. Edwards, a well-known physician residing in Hyde Park, died Wednesday afternoon at his residence, corner of State and Forty-seventh streets, of laryngitis. Dr. Edwards was a surgeon in the army and had charge of two hospitals at Vicksburg. He had been located in Chicago for about six years, and enjoyed a high reputation and extended practice. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at the Methodist Church on the corner of State and Forty-seventh streets, of which the Doctor was a prominent member. The remains will then be taken to Lockport, N. Y., where the friends of the deceased reside.

The fourth annual reunion of the Chicago members of the Wesleyan University Alumni occurred last evening at the Grand Pacific. The affair was informal and correspondingly pleasant. Among those in attendance were the Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., President Wesleyan University; the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., President Northwestern University; the Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D., President Lawrence University; Profs. O. Marcy, LL. D., Fisk, Cumnock, Carhart, the Revs. Drs. Daniels, Caldwell, and Marsh, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, Prof. Mandeville of Aurora, Drs. Wood and Hatfield, and Augustus Smith of Appleton, Wis. After spending an hour in social talk, the company sat down to a supper of the best kind, where various toasts and impromptu addresses were interspersed with the appetizing courses of the bill of fare.

Yesterday afternoon a number of gentlemen residing in suburban towns between this city and Waukegan, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, held a meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House for the purpose of devising some means by which the Company may be induced to give them better and cheaper facilities for travel between the towns. Judge Adams, of South Evanston, presided, and Mr. D. W. Kean acted as Secretary. The following Committee to consider the matter was appointed: M. Van Allen, Ravenswood; R. Gzear, Summerdale; T. S. Peterson, Rosehill; A. B. Jackson, Rogers Park; J. S. Griggs, Calvary; J. F. Keeney, South Evanston; C. E. Brown, Evanston; John Culver, North Evanston; M. C. Springer, Wilmette; J. S. Dale, Winnetka; M. Culver, Glencoe; F. Hawkins, Highland Park; B. F. Jacobs, Ravenia; J. Gage, Lakeside; E. A. Mears, Highwood; M. Giles, Lake Forest; Judge Blodgett, Waukegan. This Committee will meet at 3 p. m. on the 10th inst., in Warren, Keeney & Co.'s office, No. 102 Washington street. Their report will be heard at the Sherman House at 2 p. m. on the 13th inst.

A beefy-looking young man, who rejoices in the poetical name of Gustav DeGrey, his wife Tillie, and another female who enjoys the reputation of being known as Mollie Bell, alias Mollie DeGrey, alias Mollie Bushnell, the reputed wife of Alfred Bushnell, alias Alfred DeGrey, were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, charged with running a little 7-by-9 illicit still in Hyde Park for the manufacture of highwines from molasses. Deputy-Collectors Springer and Plympton were the complaining witnesses. They testified as to the manner in which the concern was run, and exhibited a sample of the goods—a bottle of the vilest imitation of New England rum. The male defendant was committed to jail in default of $3,000 bail, and the young women were held in $500 to appear as witnesses. The trio were caught at work Wednesday night by the revenue officials mentioned. A revenue clerk named McLaughlin, who was present at the time, was shoved into the mash-tub by one of the women. He was dragged out covered from head to foot with an elegant coating of sour molasses, and yesterday devoted most of his time to picking the sweets out of his hair. This was the only casualty.

Wednesday night a German emigrant named Henry Hartman applied to the Central Station for aid in recovering $70 and tickets to Kansas which he had deposited with some one whose name he was unable to recall. He was given a place to sleep, and retired. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he came into the hall to get a drink of water, and, becoming frightened, ran off, leaving his hat, coat, and shoes in the station. His action induced the belief that he was insane, and the police were advised to keep a lookout for him. About half-past 2 o'clock he returned to the Central, but before any one was able to detain him he slipped out again, and, heading for Clark street, was soon lost to view. As Officer Ryan was patrolling his beat early in the morning on State street, between Jackson and Quincy, he observed the fugitive endeavoring to climb on to a roof on State street and captured him. He was taken to the Armory, where his actions confirmed the previous belief regarding his sanity, and he was locked up. Everything was done to keep him from doing himself injury. While in the cell to which he had been assigned, he called Turnkey Uhlish and talked to him. During the conversation he asked for a drink of water, and the turnkey left to procure it. On his return he noticed Hartman, whom he had left standing on the cell bench, prostrate on the stone floor. A light was obtained, and, on examining Hartman, it was found that he had tied a stocking about his neck and attempted to strangle himself. He was dead, but it is supposed that death resulted from breaking his neck by throwing himself head first against the asphalt with which the cell is paved. His body was sent to the Morgue, where an inquest was held, and a verdict of death by suicide rendered. Yesterday morning the landlord of a German boarding-house at No. 78 East Kinzie street called at the Central and reported that Hartman had registered at his house, and that baggage belonging to him was there. This was recovered, also the $70 and his tickets, which he had left with the ticket-agent of the Northwestern Road.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

Wednesday morning the Committee on Public Service was to have met at the Recorder's office to begin the investigation demanded by Recorder Stewart. Commissioner Holden was not there, Commissioner Carroll was not there, the Recorder was not there; Mulloy alone appeared on the ground. Since there was nobody to investigate and nobody to investigate with, he lit a 5-cent cigar and went off to the County Building.

It now appears that Mulloy, instead of being punctual, was dilatory. The investigation began twelve hours before. It was conducted by Carroll, Chairman of the Committee. Stewart was present. The documents were produced for examination. There were just fifty-two of them. They were consulted frequently during the evening, and it is said the revelations were startling. The inquiry took up much time, and exhausted nature demanded food. Stewart took cloves, a costly spice with an aromatic odor, Carroll took sassafras. The following day Stewart was sick in his little bed, and Carroll was not down town. The examination by the full Committee will begin this morning at the Recorder's office. It will be searching and thorough. The conclusion arrived at by Carroll Tuesday night, that Stewart was a deuced-good fellow, will be warmly indorsed by the Committee, and afterwards by the Board.

AMATEURS.

The representatives of the amateur ball-clubs of the city assembled last evening at Quinn's, No. 19 West Madison street, to complete the organization of a league under the title of the Amateur Base-Ball Association of Chicago. There were present delegates from the Franklin, Unity, Acme, Blue Stocking, University, Pioneer, Dreadnaught, Liberty, Lakeside, Lake Shore Red, and J. P. Brady Clubs.

After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the Association proceeded to elect officers with the following result:

President—Ald. Thomas Foley.
Vice-Presidents—M. J. Kean and M. Bosworth.
Recording Secretary—I. A. Fleming.
Judiciary Committee—S. Ward, F. Scanlon, E. George, E. Charleston, W. A. Gardner, J. H. Platt, W. Washburne.

The playing rules of the National League were adopted, and, after some general discussion, the Association adjourned to Thursday, March 23.

RECEIVED PAYMENT.

EVANS AND THE "TIMES."

The office of Mike Evans, Room No. 1 City-Hall, was the scene yesterday of a most lively business. Persons flocked in from early morning till evening to lay their tithes at the feet of Colvin's Administration. Women with infants in their arms, old, decrepit men, whose taxes nearly ate up their little savings, came in by scores to replenish the tax-eaters' treasury. Among who didn't pay may be mentioned the *Union* and the *Courier*. These two papers have been living off the people under the guise of supporting the Administration. The *Courier* is liable to be levied on to-day; and it is probable that its owner will forward a check to-day to Mike Evans covering the amount of the *Union's* taxes.

Yesterday morning Mike said to a TRIBUNE reporter that this journal

HAD ABUSED HIM.

by stating that he couldn't read very well, and that he was afraid of Mr. Storey. As to the latter he would show that he was anything but afraid of the editor of the *Times*, and that he would make him pay before night. As to reading, Mike reads Latin and Greek, especially the latter, fluently. He can read English and a little German, when the letters are in roman. The fact is, Mike is an average scholar, and can manage figures beautifully, especially when said figures redound to his interest. Yesterday afternoon Mike was seen and heard singing the "Colleen Bawn," and appearing generally happy. A TRIBUNE reporter met him on Madison street. Said the reporter: "Why this hilarity?"

"O, I've just got Storey's taxes," responded Mike.

"Have any trouble?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see Mr. Storey?"

"No. He wasn't there."

"Who did you see and get your money from?"

THE EMERGENCY WAS PROVIDED FOR.

"The check was there for me, ready."

"Well, who did you see?"

"I saw Wilkie."

"Did he give you a check for Mr. Storey's own personal taxes, too?"

"No. Mr. Wilkie told me that they belonged to Mrs. Storey, and I might go out there and levy on them if I liked."

"Are you going to?"

"Yes, to-morrow."

The collections yesterday were very large, and aggregated upwards of $55,000, including $12,-735.72 paid by the German National Bank, and $3,502.01 paid by the *Times*.

Not all the banks have yet paid up, and to-day levies will be made on those behind hand, and who will not face the music voluntarily. The amount due on Mr. Storey's household effects is $179.13. Andre Matteson is still fighting Mike, and with renewed vigor. But Mike says he will get that tax, too. He has gotten an extension of ten days from County Treasurer Huck, and during the next eleven days Mike says he

WILL MAKE THINGS HUM.

The real-estate books will remain in the Collectors' offices during this extension, and parties paying their taxes within that time will save costs, which will surely be added after the 20th inst. Mike says he got one ahead of Mr. Storey: for, had the gentleman known that he would hold over eleven days longer, he would have kept the city out of its taxes just ten days more, and Mike would have had to wait. The total amount collected thus far is about $800,000, which Mike hopes to increase to a million during the next ten days, and more if possible. In regard to the mistake in the name of A. H. Kohn, No. 114 Calumet avenue, previously mentioned, Blotter No. 26 shows that the error was made by the deputy who made the assessment in the district, and he put the name down as "J. H. Cohn."

HURD VS. BROWN.

A LITTLE MORE INTERESTING.

The Hurd-Brown church trial was resumed at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, yesterday evening. The attendance was again limited chiefly to a few of the relatives and personal friends of the complainant and the accused, in addition to whom John Watson, John H. Kedzie, O. Huse, Mr. Boyle, W. G. Evans, F. E. Knappen, Thomas Freeman, Jesse R. Lyons, James Currey, Mr. Button, and others, were interested spectators.

The trial drags considerably, and has not developed anything of much public interest as yet. The spectators find their chief amusement in the audibly-whispered suggestions of Judge Miller, Mr. Brown's muzzled counsel, and their parrot-like repetition by Mr. Brown. But when a discussion arose on some objections, and Mr. Brown attempted to decipher what Judge Miller wrote out for him, the effort was generally so much like that of a school-boy speaking his "piece" as to provoke a general smile. This was carried to such an extent occasionally as to result in the unusual spectacle of a counsel putting the words of his testimony in the mouth of a witness.

The cross-examination of Mr. Brown was resumed by Mr. Hurd, an unanswered question being repeated relative to the organization of the Union Bank of Chicago.

This subject seemed a disagreeable one to Mr Brown, who frequently objected, at Judge Miller's suggestion. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Brown stated that not a dollar was ever paid in for the bank; that the Forrests issued bills, and with them secured the State stock which secured them, and simply carried on their exchange business; that Brown and Hurd subscribed for stock, but paid nothing.

Mr. Hurd objected in the beginning to going into the affairs of this bank, but Mr. Brown dragged it in, and then objected on the ground of irrelevancy on the cross-examination. He stated his purpose to be to show that the Forrests were both irresponsible, and that Brown and Hurd, by backing their "bank," gave them employment and standing.

It was quite amusing to notice Mr. Brown's efforts to show at times that he was not a stockholder in this remarkable bank, and yet that he was required to hold stock to sign the bills as President.

Mr. Lee wanted Mr. Brown to state whether a stock-book was ever kept by this bank, as then required by law, but Mr. Brown suddenly became anxious to hasten proceedings, and objected, so the juror's curiosity was not satisfied.

Mr. Hurd experienced the same difficulty in securing answers to his questions. The course of the cross-examination generally ran in this wise: He would make an inquiry, to which, at Judge Miller's suggestion, Mr. Brown would object, heaving in a number of explanatory statements in doing do. When Mr. Hurd would seek to refute these by asking leading questions, Mr. Brown would reiterate his statements reflecting on Mr. Hurd, and his (Brown's) anxiety to be tried on the charges made public against him, and so on, to the evident amusement of the Committee.

According to Mr. Brown, the Union Bank had no officers, except on its bills, no Directors, no by-laws, and no excuse for existence apparently, except as a means to secure bills for the Forrests to do business with as private bankers, but he refused to say whether or not the Union Bank and the firm of Forrest Bros. & Co. were established at the same time or were the same institution. After evading Mr. Hurd's inquiries for an hour or so, and repeating his impatience to finish the trial, Dr. Wentworth capped the climax by stating that he had no doubt, from the nature of the answers given, that the Committee would be able to form an intelligent idea of the nature of the Union Bank. [Laughter].

Dr. Wentworth also announced that, unless the Committee saw some prospect of ending the case some time this side of the eternal future, they would decline to serve, and he advised the parties to remember this fact. Mr. Brown thereupon jumped up and again asserted that there was a large amount of odium resting on him, that the church was laboring under it, that he could see that the Committee had no desire to have the memory of the Forrests besmirched, and that he proposed to show that Mr. Hurd was in the possession of $100,000 worth of property which he really received from the Forrests without consideration.

The Court rebuked him for thus repeating his allegations against the complainant, and Mr. Hurd expressed regret at his inability to prevent the accused from evading his questions and rambling in his testimony.

The Court then adjourned till Monday evening at 7:15 o'clock.

PROFESSIONAL JURORS.

CARTER ESCAPES.

Yesterday failed to bring to the surface many additional facts regarding the professional juror, F. O. Carter, except the humiliating one that there are but little chances of his being prosecuted for the mischief he committed. The reasons for this are chiefly that no one cares to begin the prosecution inasmuch as Judge Jameson saw fit to let him go unpunished, and because the evidence is hardly strong enough to convict him of any crime. The only punishment that is in store for such offenders is for contempt of court, and by his action in the matter Judge Jameson evidently did not consider the matter deserving such a punishment, although he promised to consider the question and make up his mind what to do about it.

That a professional Jury Ring has existed in this city there can be but little doubt, and Carter's exposure makes it doubly sure. His connections were with a class of men who are always hanging about the Courts questioning jurors, and keeping up communications with them during trials. As they are men who know no morality, the presumption that they influence and bribe jurors in many instances is perfectly justifiable. Every lawyer practicing in the courts knows these parasites. The matter is of the most vital importance, and the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts, fully aware of these facts, have as yet taken no special notice of them, owing to the pressure of other business.

Perhaps the best point to begin a reform in the jury system would be to strike squarely at the root of the evil, the manner of selecting and impaneling jurors. The system at present is a gross blunder. The clerks in the County Clerk's office write upon slips of paper names selected at random from the poll lists. These are put into a box, and for every venire the Clerk of the Court draws the requisite number of slips from the box, and summonses are issued for the names thus drawn. Carter's name was fairly drawn from the box by Mr. Coffeen, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and Carter was notified. When the jury was impaneled in Judge Gary's room, Coffeen stated to the Judge that Carter was a professional, and had been hanging about the building for months acting in a suspicious manner, but inasmuch as nothing specified could be stated against the man, Judge Gary failed to discharge him. At about the same time, Mr. J. Henry Truman, of the law firm of Perkins & Truman, noticed Carter on the jury, and at once informed the Judge that he thought it would be well for the bailiffs to keep an eye upon him. Notwithstanding these suspicions, Carter was retained until his discharge by Judge Jameson during the trial of the case of Fullam vs. McCord.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

IT WILL NOT BREAK UP.

For some time past there have been various rumors set afloat in regard to the First M. E. Church congregation, which meets in the Methodist Church Block, on Clark street, to the effect that the congregation had dwindled down to but few members and was about disbanding, and that the church proper was possibly to be leased to the Central Church, of which Prof. Swing is pastor. In order to get the bottom facts of the case, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday sought out Ald. Arthur Dixon, who is one of the Trustees of the church.

This gentleman acknowledged that there had been a great falling off in the attendance since Dr. Thomas had gone away, but that only one member had really withdrawn from the church by letter. The attendance was as good as before Dr. Thomas took charge, but no pastor ever had such influence as he, or such audiences, and they had tried hard to retain him, as this was a grand field for missionary labor, and he was peculiarly fitted for this work. The gentleman further stated that the block was dedicated to Methodism. The church was free, though it had some paying members, and it would always be, as long as there remained a stone of the building, a Methodist church. Neither the Central nor any other church could rent it regularly for Sunday services, but the Central Church had engaged the large hall for Wednesday evening meetings. The First M. E. Church now was quite prosperous, and he thought, or at least hoped, it would continue so in the future.

ALD. CAMPBELL.

EXPLANATION OF HIS REMARKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 9.—I was greatly surprised this morning on seeing the article in your paper relative to my remarks in the Council on Tuesday evening last. You start out by saying that "Mr. Campbell characterized all persons who objected to excessive and unequal taxation as pirates, thieves, etc." That would have been correct had you left out all after the word "characterized," except the words pirates, thieves, etc., and inserted the following: "Chronic tax-fighters, who enjoy all the protection of the Government and from year to year fight their taxes, thereby avoiding their just and equal burdens of government." Again, you say: "He also offered his services to put the brand of Cain on all men who refuse to pay their taxes." I did not so state, but I did state that these "chronic tax-fighters" were the most persistent with the Board of Public Works and the City Council in their demands for large expenditures for public improvements in the way of street improvements and in the erection of bridges, viaducts, or public buildings, and for the maintenance of the Fire and Police Departments, and no sooner is an appropriation bill passed and judgment asked than these gentlemen appear in court with a band of lawyers, and, through the machinations of the law, escape taxation. I did say that "this class of men ought to be branded with the brand of Cain," and it is a singular fact that the larger proportion of the public money is expended so as to benefit the palatial residences and business blocks of these gentlemen, while the thousands of middle-class and poor people pay their taxes and receive comparatively little benefit from the public expenditures.

I do most strenuously object to the insertion of an item of $500,000 in the appropriation bill for the sole purpose of making up a deficiency caused by the nonpayment of taxes by these chronic tax-fighters, thereby compelling the honest tax-payer to pay the taxes of the tax-fighters. This process goes on from year to year, and large estates go scot free, and I ask the honest tax-payer if $500,000 is added to the bill for this purpose, and the bill should aggregate say $5,000,000, if he does not think that one-tenth of his taxes for the present year, which he will be required to pay, will have been wrested from him in a sort of piratical way?

Again, you say "He objected to any appropriation to pay the floating debt; he was for issuing certificates instead of paying; he was for piling up certificates in defiance of law and Constitution." I made no statement that could in any way give such an impression, but, on the contrary, I was opposed to increasing the Appropriation bill $500,000, the effect of which would be to enable the Comptroller to issue $500,000 in certificates, thereby "piling up certificates in defiance of law and the Constitution." Nor did I in my remarks reflect upon those who are objecting to the payment of the unjust and unequal taxes of the last year, which grew out not as you state of the action of the Common Council, but out of the fact that the assessment was made by the county authority under the General Revenue law of the State, and not by the city authority. J. L. CAMPBELL.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 9.—I am glad the subject of "chivalry in the street-cars" is being agitated, for I've long been wanting to open the safety-valve of my exasperated patience. "Marie" says "she likes the men and will say a good word for them when she can." Right, Marie! Stand up for them, even if it be in the street-cars. How thankful the noble creatures ought to be, an accomplished, "traveled" woman coming to their defense so bravely!

I hope they possess "chivalry" enough to start a subscription-list at once for funds to immortalize her name. I, too, like the men when they are men,—when they do not forget that "men should be brave and women fair,"—when they are not women's-rights men, and want women to do all that a man can do,—we cannot be men, and do not want to be, Susan B. notwithstanding. I am not complaining on my own account particularly, for the dear lords always squeeze along and give me a little space in which to sit by them—perhaps it is because my face is fairer than some others, or that I've traveled, or, perchance, dress a la Belknap. I've noticed, however, on the Indiana avenue line of cars (I'm not as familiar with any other in our city) unless a woman is extravagantly dressed, the dear men sit still invariably; they are, to all appearance, stout and well, well-dressed, and look like gentlemen, and a lady would naturally expect to see some display of gallantry among such a good-looking class; but alas! if a plain-looking girl or woman enters the car, her feet aching from her day's labor, and her weary heart aching with its weight of care and sorrow, she stands and hangs to the "strap," be she tall or short, swayed to and fro, squeezed and pushed about, while "Marie's" "poor, tired, aching-limbed," weak creatures, sit, and see it all with a look so stolid that one would imagine they did not have an original thought once in a life-time, and as for "chivalry," who would ever suppose them capable of it! If my ever ever sits when a lady stands, be she working-girl or heiress, and I find it out, he shall be no lover of mine. Pray, gentlemen, do not allow the nobility and poetry of your natures to be superseded by boorishness and stolidity, because some women do not carry a pleasant smile and a "gentle thank you" for your gallantry.

Do not let the men and women of America forget the gentle courtesies of life even in the street-cars. M. EMILIE.

A GIRL'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 8.—I've never been around very much but I live up on Prairie avenue, and sometimes go down-town on the street-cars. I had occasion to go some days ago; my costume was a very ordinary one, and, as I took a parting glance in my glass, I said, "Nobody will notice me in a city like this" (I'm a country lass), and sure enough, nobody did!

I came home in a crowded car, and all the men were so tired. I stood up beside a good-looking, lusty Irish servant-girl all the way. A day or two after I had occasion to go again. I dressed myself in my good clothes, ignoring the lesson taught in the newspapers by the downfall of poor Belknap, crimped my hair in most elaborate style, donned my best hat and my four-button kids, and went forth, conquering and to conquer. I came back on a Cottage Grove avenue car, which was crowded, with my fathers unrumpled. Several poorly-dressed women, with red, gloveless hands, clung desperately to the straps, while the two long rows of poor, tired men inspected them from a lower plane of vision. As I stepped onto the car and ran my eye over the pale, weary-looking lords of creation, gathering up my velvet skirt to keep it from contact with two bristling rows of soiled boots, two gentlemen sprang simultaneously to their feet, saying to me, "Take my seat, 'mam." I sweetly thanked them (and "Marie" would have heard me, had she been there), and motioned a white-faced woman of about 40, with a large bundle, take one, while I quietly slipped into the other with a gratified sigh, much to the chagrin of man No. 1, who clung to that strap as though he owed it a grudge all the rest of the way.

"Marie" likes the men and is ready to give the nineteenth century a female Don Quixote in their behalf. I like them pretty well as they go,—I have one of my own,—but "consistency is a jewel" and I like to see masculine fatigue exhibit itself, with velvet and diamonds before its wearyies, as in the stupefying view of a 5-penny prize and a big bundle. I do not like to hear them inveigh against female extravagance, and fall on and worship a woman in point-lace and diamonds. HARRIET MARIA.

CITY-HALL.

The City Collector took in $1,000 yesterday.

Water rents yesterday were $4,009, and receipts from the City Collector $969. Ernest Hummel, the North Town Collector, paid in $10,000.

The Council is called for this afternoon. Resolutions of condolence will be adopted concerning Ald. McClory, and it will probably be agreed that the Council attend the funeral in a body.

The Building Inspector examined the buildings Nos. 165 and 167 South Water street, which were gutted by fire last Monday night, and found them to have been poorly built, and that there was no fire-wall to protect the building on either side. He considers it lucky that the fire was not more extensive.

The funeral of Ald. McClory, who met death so suddenly last Wednesday, will take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at his home, corner of Centre avenue and Eighteenth street. At 11:30 services will be held in the Church of the Sacred Heart, corner of John and Nineteenth streets, and then the body will be removed by cars to Cavalry Cemetery.

The Board of Public Works and City-Engineer Chesbrough could not make an inspection of the mouth of the harbor yesterday with United States Engineer Gillespie on account of the wind. Major Gillespie thinks that the mouth is filling up with dumpings from the dredgings. The Board think that it is very likely that a sand-bar is being formed across the outer harbor, but no dredgings have been dumped in that neighborhood.

Mike Evans' men levied upon Seavey Bros., Lake street hardware merchants, for $315. A custodian was placed in charge of the goods. They will probably pay up. S. C. Walker, a State street carriage dealer, was pounced upon for $63.6, and, he failing to come down with the money, one of the Collectors selected the best looking carriage in the house and placed it in care of a custodian. The total amount collected yesterday was about $45,000. Evans himself gathered about $15,000, and rejoices that he has been allowed ten days more to complete the collection of taxes.

A gentleman went to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, introduced himself to His Honor as Mr. Mason, and said that he had some grievance to state. The Mayor told him to state them, and Mr. Mason said that he had some city certificates which he had been trying to sell, and he could not get more than 85 cents on the dollar for them. He had offered them to many persons, and no one would buy, and he would gladly take 95 cents on the dollar. The Mayor said that all the time that Mr. Mason had been trying to sell, Preston & Kean's bank had been buying them in for 98½ cents. He could not say whether they would do it now, but they had done it, and had asked him (the Mayor) to send persons who wished to sell to them.

Mayor Colvin is averse to the publication of the police report as to the number of unlicensed saloons in the city, but he asserts that the number in all does not exceed 400. His Honor must be a little off in his calculations, or perhaps he was in too great haste to destroy the report when it came into his hands. One thing is certain, and that is, nobody believes in the calculations made on the subject by the Mayor. The number approximates a thousand. To disprove the Mayor's addition, it is only necessary to add together the 68 unlicensed saloons in the Twenty-second street district and 125 in the Armory district, making 193 in the South Division alone, without including the Cottage Grove district, which adds at least 40 more to the number. There are fourteen such police districts in the city, and, giving a fair average to each district, the total is somewhat over 900. Under the circumstances, it is hardly probable that the report will ever see daylight.

There have been afloat for the past few days certain rumors to the effect that the appropriation for the finishing of the Fullerton avenue conduit had been stricken from the appropriation budget, for the reason that the contractors, Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Connell, had refused to whack up $7,000 among the Aldermen. The prevalence of such a rumor was painful in the extreme in view of the present financial straits in which the city is placed. If, under such circumstances, the Aldermen were low enough to stoop to anything in the blackmailing line, and with the sole purpose of further depleting the treasury for their own enrichment, then indeed have they sunk below redemption. The rumor consequently gained a wide circulation, until Fitzsimmons & Connell's backers became annoyed, and threatened to force an exposure. When questioned in regard to the matter yesterday, the Board of Public Works replied that they too had heard the rumors, and had questioned the contractors as to their truthfulness. The latter denied in toto that any such overtures had ever been made to them. However, they think that the Council is not justified in making no appropriation for a work that will be finished as the contract requires, by the 1st of December. An effort will be made to induce the Council to reconsider its previous action.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury did very little business yesterday, nothing outside the consideration of routine cases.

The North-Town Collector yesterday paid over to the City Treasurer $10,000. The remarks in an afternoon paper reflecting on the Collector were undeserved an unnecessary.

Judge McAllister was suffering yesterday from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and as a consequence was absent from the Bench in the Criminal Court. Judge Farwell filled his place for a few moments, and adjourned the Court until Monday, after listening to the tales of the disagreeing jury in the Burt Johnson case.

The letting of the contract for the building of the morgue, boiler-house, etc., in connection with the new hospital, gives the greatest satisfaction in contractor circles. The fact that all of the old county contractors are jubilant, strengthens the suspicion that Mr. Sexton got the work in a mysterious way. It is believed that Hogan, Nelson, Mulloy, Walker, and others, who are known to subsist largely on county contracts, will be sub-contractors in this work, and that the letting was made with this understanding.

Word was received from Kenosha yesterday that Roney, who is supposed to have lived in that locality for a few weeks, was not at home. The same was substantiated during the day by Roney's father, who was in the city, and also by the officer who was sent to arrest him on the indictment returned Tuesday. A suspicion exists that a looseness has prevailed in the management of the case since it left the Grand Jury, and some go so far as to say that an unnecessary delay was made in the issuing of the capiases, thus allowing Roney to escape.

CRIMINAL.

Thomas Ford, a sailor, attempted to lug off a round of beef from Langenderfer's meat-market at No. 79 South Jefferson street, yesterday afternoon, but was arrested.

Matilda LaBerge has complained to Justice Haines that C. J. King collected $60 for her, and converted the money to his own use. She prays for his arrest, but King has thus far kept out of sight.

N. P. Willey was brought before Justice Foote yesterday afternoon on complaint of W. J. Johnson, of Newton, Mass., for counterfeiting, and using his (Johnson's) trade-mark. He has a hearing to-day.

The Davenport *Democrat* of Wednesday says that two boys from Chicago, named Michael Conway and John Newell, were lately arrested in Moline, and taken before a magistrate at Davenport on a charge of stealing in several places and taking money, wine, and groceries. Conway pleaded guilty to larceny. He stated that his father had until lately been a policeman on the Chicago force.

McDermott & Wiggins, partners in the auction house at No. 229 Randolph street, in which Grangers are bled, were arrested yesterday afternoon for cheating a man out of $27 in the sale of snide jewelry. A compromise was effected by their returning him the money, and the charge of swindling was withdrawn. It is the intention of Supt. Hickey to procure the revocation of the license under which the fraudulent couple operate, which cannot be accomplished too soon.

"Little Hell," a locality on the West Side, is a rendezvous for and the residence of some of the most depraved characters in Chicago. No. 72 Hawthorn avenue, in that section, was the residence of Bridget Moore and Ann Bowler; the former is now in the North Avenue and the latter in Chicago Avenue Station, charged with assault with intent to kill Ellen Coffey. The last-named has a daughter who was residing with Bridget Moore. Yesterday morning she paid a visit to her daughter, and while there all became more or less drunk, and the drinking terminated in a row. The residents arrayed themselves against the visitor, and after beating her unmercifully she was thrown down-stairs and received injuries of a serious character. Her forehead was cut and the scalp torn. The disturbance attracted the attention of officers, who arrived and arrested the assailants before they were able to escape. The wounded woman was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, and then sent to the County Hospital. She is about 50 years of age, resides at No. 6 Crosby street, and is married.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The strangers' and workingwomen's meeting will be held at the rooms of the Good Samaritan Society, 173 Randolph street, at 3 p. m. today.

The Excelsior Stone Company launch their new steam canal propeller, S. S. Kunbell, today at 2 p. m. at Doolittle & Olcott's dock, south of Van Buren street bridge.

Sunday, at 3 o'clock, at the First Methodist Church, will be given under the management of Mr. Arthur J. Creswold, the first Sunday afternoon concert in aid of the Good Samaritan Home. A musical celebrity from London will appear at this concert.

A meeting of the State Microscopical Society will be held at the Academy of Sciences, 263 Wabash avenue, this evening. Dr. J. N. Danforth will speak on "The Process of Repair," being notes from the daily examination of a wound in the tongue of a curarized frog.

Prof. W. D. Gunning will deliver a new scientific lecture on "Flowers and Their Friends" before the Sunday Lecture Society at McCormick Hall Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents. The announcement that Prof. Gunning would deliver this lecture on the West Side is incorrect. The lecture will not be delivered again in Chicago this season. The Professor will illustrate his remarks copiously with drawings in crayon and chalk.

EADS' JETTIES.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Capt. James B. Eads reports to the South Pass Jetty Company here that a remarkable deepening of the channel on the bar has occurred since the 4th inst. The old crest of the bar is entirely gone, and the present crest is at Station 93, or 9,300 feet from the shore ends of the jetties. From Station 93 to the sea ends of the jetties, the depth of water varies from 17 to 20 feet. The outer slope of the bar deepened rapidly during the recent storm. The contractors are now pushing forward the work at the head of the Pass, and preparing to close Grand Bayou. The Florida & Havana Steamship Company is preparing to send all their vessels through the South Pass.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—J. B. Eads states that the 20 feet depth has now been carried down one mile and a quarter from the upper end of the works, and the channel is cutting out rapidly. Where the Mattie H. Atwood grounded on the 4th, drawing 13½ feet, there is now 16½ feet of water. Capt. Eads is confident that before the end of the month he will have more water between the jetties than there is at the Southwest Pass.

A RECUSANT WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 9.—The Common Council has been having a little investigation of charges of bribery against George A. Shaw, a member of this and last year's Council. An affidavit was published that he had received from one man $200 for his vote and influence against the mercantile wharf project. E. D. Whitcomb, a member of last year's Council, refused to answer a question tending to prove the truth of the charges, and was summoned before the bar of the Council, where the President put the question again. He said, "I respectfully decline to answer." The Chairman of the Investigating Committee then offered an order that he be imprisoned in the Suffolk County Jail for twelve days. After a general debate, a motion to postpone indefinitely was rejected, 8 to 52; also a motion to punish by a fine of $10, and the order was adopted. He left the chamber in custody of the city messenger.

A Man Got Shot on State Street
last evening. However, he only got two pounds to go down to Calumet with, and then stepped into the "Domestic" office, and bought the patterns his wife spoke to him about before leaving home in the morning.

Lundborg's California Water
for toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing

The Democrats of New Hampshire were certainly defeated before the Belknap exposure was made; and they have small hopes now.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Burdick and Holden Have a Love-Feast.

Did the Latter Remove Those Samples of Clothing?

The Highest Bidder Gets the County Hospital Job.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mr. Schmidt.

THE GRAVEL ROADS.

Mr. Busse called up his resolution of a few weeks ago, providing for opening the gravel roads to the public without toll. He said the time for which the resolution had been laid over had expired, and, nothing having been heard from the Inspectors, he hoped to see the roads thrown open at once, and that they should remain open until such time as they were put in good condition.

Mr. Holden was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, and wanted the whole matter postponed for a week to hear further from the Road Inspectors.

Mr. Burdick thought there had been enough delay in the matter already. It was the duty of the Inspectors to report, as they had agreed to, in the time they had stated. If they had not reported, as appeared to be the case, it was the duty of the Board to take some action that would settle the whole trouble.

Mr. Holden's motion to postpone for one week was on the eve of being put, when Mr. Busse moved the tabling of the motion, and upon the question being put the Chair decided that it had been lost, which provoked a derisive laugh in the lobby.

Mr. Burdick then called for the yeas and nays, and the motion to table prevailed by a vote of 9 to 6, Messrs. Conly, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Schmidt, and Johnson voting in the negative.

Mr. Holden said he understood that the Inspectors would report in a few days as to the present condition of the roads, and again urged the postponement of the question.

CHEERFUL REVELATIONS.

Mr. Burdick replied that he did not understand how Mr. Holden could take the position he did unless he was in the pay of the gravel-road owners.

Mr. Holden thought Mr. Burdick was the last one who should make any such insinuations, having hanging over him such charges as were—

Mr. Burdick—Have I lugged off clothing deposited with the county as samples by contractors?

Mr. Holden—The charge is worse, and that you have tried to take $2,800 from the County Treasury.

Mr. Burdick—Nobody believes your accusation, and you had better drop it.

Mr. Holden then continued in the advocacy of postponing action in closing the roads, and said if the resolution under consideration was to be adopted he hoped to see the Wheeling road excepted.

A motion to reconsider the last motion was then put and lost, when Mr. Burdick came to his feet again, and said that he had Mr. Holden now just where he wanted him. He saw him as the advocate of the Wheeling road, and understood for the first time who owned him.

Some further discussion ensued, when the adoption of the resolution providing for throwing open the roads was put, and lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Guenther, Herting, Schmidt, Tabor—7.

Nays—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Johnson—8.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Finance Committee reported on the pay-roll of the County Clerk's office for the past month, amounting to $4,929.61. The report was adopted.

A majority of the Joint Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings reported in favor of letting the contract for the erection of the Morgue, kitchen, etc., in connection with the new County Hospital, for the sum of $99.603, to P. J. Sexton. The report was signed by Messrs. Cleary, Johnson, Mulloy, and Conly.

The minority of the Committee reported in favor of letting the entire work to one man, and expressed the idea that Sexton's bid was too high. The report went on to recommend that the contract be let as follows:

Conrad, Wildner & Co., masonry	$39,747
Singer & Talcott, cut stone	11,250
E. Smith, plastering	1,647
Schmidt & Schubert, carpenter work	12,500
W. H. Stevenson, slate floors	3,900
N. S. Bouton, iron work	4,563
Crane Bros., steam work	7,575
Thomas Nelson, painting	1,995
Warner & Slavie, roofing and galvanized iron work	6,400
Total	$89,577

The report was signed by Messrs. Lonergan, Guenther, and Busse.

Mr. Carroll substituted the bid of Mr. Mortimer for the masonry work for that of Conrad, Wildner & Co., in the minority report, for $34,-493, and the same was adopted.

Mr. McCaffrey moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Lonergan moved the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for the majority report.

Mr. Conly moved to amend the minority report by inserting the lowest bidders for the several branches of the work, which prevailed.

The Clerk then read the lowest bids, which, compared with the minority report as amended, showed a change in the plastering from E. Smith to Coffee & Carney, amounting to only $250.

The report as amended was then presented for adoption, and lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Busse, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Lonergan—6.

Nays—Burdick, Carroll, Cleary, Holden, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor, Johnson—9.

The adoption of the majority report then came up, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Burdick, Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Holden, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Tabor, Johnson—9.

Nays—Ayars, Busse, Guenther, Herting, Lonergan, Schmidt—6.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Conly introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Service to name the places for holding the polls at the coming town election, and report the same at the next meeting of the Board. Adopted.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Burdick said he had been accused by Mr. Holden of trying to rob the county, and he desired the gentleman to prove his assertions at once or hold his peace.

Mr. Cleary moved the appointment of a special committee to investigate the conduct of Messrs. Burdick and Holden, saying that he was a new member of the Board, and if there were any rascalities going on he wanted them exposed. His motion was cut off by a motion to adjourn until Monday, which prevailed.

MARRIAGES.

BENBRIDGE—JONES—On the 9th inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, A. M., Thomas T. Benbridge, Esq., and Miss Lizzie S. Jones, daughter of Robert Jones, Esq., all of Lafayette, Ind.

COMES—BICKFORD—In this city, Thursday, March 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Brooke Herford, Miss Mary L. Bickford and Mr. Charles W. Comes.

DEATHS.

THOMAS—At Aurora, March 9, at 7 o'clock, Laura E., only daughter of Dr. H. W. and Mrs. E. C. Thomas, of typhoid fever, in the 8th year of her age.

EDWARDS—On Wednesday, March 8, at his residence, corner State and Forty-seventh-sts., Dr. J. B. Edwards.

Funeral services will be held at the State Street M. E. Church to-day (Friday) at 2 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Electro Silicon

Has received the award of the American Institute of New York as the best article known for cleaning and polishing all fine metallic surfaces. It is pure infusoria, contains no admixture, will not scratch or corrode, and produces the most surprising polish with but little labor. It should be in every well regulated house. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD.

The Republicans of the Third Ward (formerly the Fourth) will meet at 969 Wabash avenue Saturday evening.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held March 18, at which a committee of two from each precinct and one at large will be appointed to nominate ten men, from which two are to be selected by ballot as the Club's nominees for Aldermen.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ARTISTS' SALE.

THE

ARTISTS

WILL CLOSE THEIR

SALE

OF

Beautiful, Strong, and Charming

PICTURES,

TO-NIGHT, AT 7:30.

No. 212 Wabash-av.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Judge Skinner's New Building,
Northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
OF OVER 900 LOTS OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, White Granite, Glassware, Chimneys, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 11, at 9:30 o'clk,
At New Store, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. corner Madison-st.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
Will hold his next Sale of
FORFEITED PLEDGES
At Butters & Co.'s New Auction House, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,
MONDAY MORNING, March 13, at 10 o'clock.
The stock to be sold is very large and varied, among which will be found Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Chains of every style, Fine Gold Sets, Sterling Silver, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FRIDAY MORNING,
MARCH 10, 9:30 O'CLOCK,
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY
AUCTION SALE.
New and used Furniture and General Household Goods, new Parlor Suits, new Chamber Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, a full line Carpets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Parlor and Office Desks, What-Nots, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, Table Cutlery, Whips, etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE
AT AUCTION,
Saturday Morning, March 11, at 10 O'clock,
At Store corner Van Buren and Halsted-sts.
By order of Col. GEO. W. CAMBELL, Assignee, we will sell the entire stock of Alex. Uellan, bankrupt, consisting of
150 ASSORTED TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, STRAPS, &c.,
85 ROLLS CARPET,
Oil Cloth, Pillows, Comforters,
LOUNGES, WARDROBES, CUPBOARDS, CHILDS' CARRIAGES, SIDEBOARD,
200 Assorted Chairs,
Extension Tables, Bedsteads, and a General Stock Furniture, new, all made for Custom Work.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
We shall offer a very large assortment of
Household Furniture,
8 crates W. G. Crockery in open lots, 75 cases Tumblers.
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, and Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, Parlor Sets in every style, Book Cases, Walnut Wardrobes, Extension and Breakfast Tables, elegant Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Hall Trees, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Whatnots, Parlor and Office Desks, new and Second-hand Carpets, Showcases, 200 assorted Baskets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.
TO-MORROW, at 10 a. m., at our Large Double Stores, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge,
Great Bankrupt Sale of New and Stylish Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Library and Dining-room Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Marble-Top and Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Secretaries and Office Furniture, Hair, Husk, Moss, Wool, and other Mattresses, being the stock of a dealer, and to be sold for the benefit of his creditors.
Also an extensive Chattel Mortgage Sale of a large quantity of Second-hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpeting, Bedding, Silver-plated and Glassware, Heating and Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Crockery, &c., &c. Also a portion of a Jobber's stock of Groceries, and a large assortment of General Merchandise.
All on exhibition at our stores to-day.

By T. E. STACY,
Office, 190 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.
The contents of the Restaurant corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts., in Honore Block.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876, at 10 a. m.,
Consisting of large Cooking Range, Steam Table, large Broiler, six Cane-seat Chairs, Tables, lot of Crockery and Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, Castors, &c., &c. Sale positive. T. E. STACY, 190 Dearborn-st.

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR.

BEST SPRING WHEAT FLOUR
$6 Per Barrel, at
HICKON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

VOLUME 29.

LIFE INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
UNION MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MAINE.
DIRECTORS' OFFICE:
No. 153 Tremont Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
HENRY S. WASHBURN, President.
DANIEL SHARP, Vice-President.
WHITING H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.
DAVID L. GALLUP, Actuary.

		Jan. 1, 1876.
NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1874		$ 7,997,904.6[illegible]
Premiums received in 1875	$1,876,411.82	
Interest received in 1875	526,557.08	2,402,968.9[illegible]
		$10,400,873.5[illegible]

DISBURSED IN 1875.

Death losses	$ 545,304.44		
Paid for surrendered policies	$294,671.54		
Paid return premiums	400,186.43		
Paid matured endowments & annuities	50,827.00	845,684.97	
TOTAL AMT. RETURNED POLICY-HOLDERS	$1,390,989.41		
Taxes and licenses to other States	21,853.46		
Commissions	$143,413.78		
Officers' salaries & clerk hire	57,478.47		
Medical fees	25,310.56		
Rents, advertising, agen'y, and all other expenses	259,133.99	485,337.10	1,898,079.9[illegible]
BALANCE OR NET ASSETS Dec. 31, 1875			$8,502,793.5[illegible]

ASSETS.

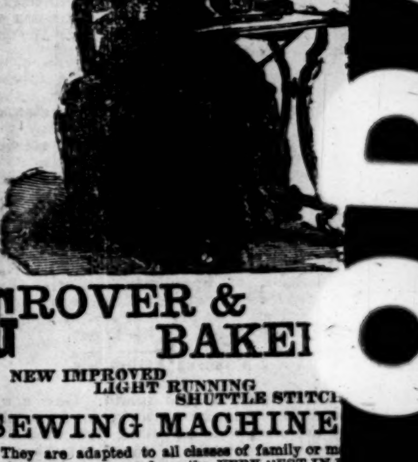
Cash on hand	$ 124,511.0[illegible]
United States securities	116,907.[illegible]
State and county bonds	142,827.[illegible]
Bank stock	10,000.[illegible]
Loans on bonds and mortgage	5,418,264.[illegible]
Loans on collateral security	52,159.[illegible]
Real estate	275,000.[illegible]
Premium notes	2,208,538.[illegible]
Balance due from agents	154,586.[illegible]
NET ASSETS	$ 8,502,793.[illegible]
Premiums in course of transmission	$315,262.88
Accrued and past due interest	483,347.50 — 788,610.[illegible]
GROSS ASSETS Dec. 31, 1875	$ 9,291,403.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, Mass. standard	$7,782,878
Death-losses adjusted, but not yet due	142,600 — $ 7,925,478.[illegible]
SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES	$ 1,365,925.[illegible]
SURPLUS (N. Y. STANDARD)	1,867,653.[illegible]

WESTERN DEPARTMENT:
R. T. PETTENGILL, Mana[ger]
133 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.
You are Invited to Examine



GROVER & BAKE[R]
NEW IMPROVED LIGHT RUNNING SHUTTLE STITCH
SEWING MACHINE[S]
They are adapted to all classes of family or manufacturing purposes, and are the VERY BEST IN ...
GENERAL OFFICE,
150 STATE-ST., Chicago
Agencies throughout the country. Agents ... You will SAVE MONEY by purchasing Grover & Baker. The prices are lower, and ... tachments are furnished free than with ... first-class machine.

WANTED.
BOOK-KEEPE[R]
SITUATION WANTED.
A competent and reliable accou[nt]ant of several years' experience de[]sires a position as Cashier or Bo[ok]keeper. Best of references and [se]curity given if desired. Addre[ss] 18, Tribune office.

To Newspaper Publishers
A thorough printer, who understands the bu[siness] in every branch and in detail, with considerable ... rience in business management and editorial ... desires a paying situation, either as manag[er] ... newspaper or job office, or in an editorial capac[ity] ... a Republican journal. The very best reference[s] ... character, reliability, and competency. Would ... sider a partnership relation in a good paper w[here a] practical man was needed rather than cash. Ad[dress] giving full particulars, C M N, care Shinedew ... Lee, 111 Madison-st., Chicago.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.
GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ...

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 Stat[e]
ESTABLISHED 1853.

REAL ESTATE.
For Sale or Exchange
From $20,000 to $40,000 worth of ... COAL LANDS, in the immediate vicinity of DE[nver] ... Also, some valuable Silver and Gold Mines ... famous San Juan Mining Country, ... orado. Will exchange for Stock of Dry ... Groceries, or Hardware. For particulars addre[ss] D. A. GRAHAM, P. O. Box 1773. Denver, Colora[do].

FOR SALE.
The entire block bounded by Washington, M... Elizabeth, and Ada-sts., CHEAP for cash. This block contains over 1,700 feet fronta[ge] ... building, and will be sold for about one-third ... if applied for immediately. THOMAS LYMAN ... T. J. MAPES, Room 17, Portland B[lock].

LOTS GIVEN AWAY
Size 25 by 125 feet, in North Homewood, up[on pay]ment of $10 for abstract and making deed. T... feet. Price $100. Apply to owner, Room 3, ... Dearborn-st.

VINEGAR.
PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGA[R]
Celebrated for its Purity, Strength and Fla[vor]. Warranted to keep Pickles. We Guarantee [it to] be entirely free from Sulphuric Acid or other de[leteri]ous substance, with which Most Vinegar is adulte[rated]. For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works [in the] World. Estab. 1848. E. L. PRUSSING & CO., C[hicago].